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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,997—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd April.	† MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	† ARABIA	7968	.....	...
16th "	†ALSATIA	8000	† MONGOLIA	9908
23rd "	† MANTUA	10686	.....	...
30th "	†ALSATIA	8000	† MARMORA	10509
7th May.	† CALEDONIA	7586	.....	...
14th "	†ALSATIA	8000	MOREA	10980
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th "	†ALSATIA	8000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	†ALSATIA	8000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6396	.....	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8262	PERSIA	7921
2nd July	OCEANA	6410	.....	...
9th "	†ALSATIA	8000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	†ALSATIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	†CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly alternately on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ARGENTINA	4000	A. de Petris	16th April
AFRICA	4760	B Sobevich	14th May
BOHEMIA	4982	G. Gillmbee	16th "
KORNER	5493	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6359	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
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Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 " 750 *
Single Class to London ..... " 545 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
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EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
FERDINAND B.	Cobol	6046	23rd April 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Adriatic Prince ...das	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

H. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LUCIA	2,471	Mon.	4th Apr. 11 a.m.	P.D. & G.M.*
LWARKA	1,603	Thur.	7th Apr. 8 a.m.	G Mandvi.
LEADER	3,177	Sat.	9th Apr. 6 a.m.	Direct †

* Portsmouth, Dundee, and G. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR G. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,603 tons, on Thursday, 7th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomara, and taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th April calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuwait.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 9th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

1st April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	28th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,393	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Karachi, 1910.
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	April 15
C City of Glasgow	6457	" 11	" 21
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	" 22
†C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25	" 4
B Walton Hall	4928	" 25	May 7
C City of Manchester	5554	May 24	" 7
C Crafford Hall	5321	"	" 31
C City of Karachi	5457	...	June 15
A City of Benares	6738	...	"

1910
" 1
" 8
" 15
" 22
" 29
" 6
" 13
" 20

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd "	15th "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

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NOTICE.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

These instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or covetable pianos.

These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.

We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.

No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

	Usual Price.	Recd. Price.
No. 164472. Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high...	1,100	910
No. 105234. Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright. A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable as a District piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in ...	750	625
No. 18753. Overstrung Steinweg Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width. Height ...	1,200	850
No. 7641. Paul Werner's (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 4in ...	850	680
No. 40850. Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 2in ...	900	720
No. 143436. Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed so ...	650	550
No. 30737. Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends...	1,540	1,250
No. 28489. Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
No. 51563. Needham Upright Concert Grand piano, specially built for India. In addition to the 2 pedals of the piano a third pedal when used converts the piano into a Clavier or Dummy piano	850	650
No. 13037. Standard Indian Horizontal Baby Grand Piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd. A beautiful Grand piano, specially built for Indian flats	985	780
No. 68600. Bluthner Horizontal Grand Piano, plain scale (not silquot). Bluthner's pianos "ARE THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD"	1,700	1,360

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METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
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FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

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Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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The BALLS are painted dead white and retain their paint until the BALLS are worn out.

They are the usual size and weight, with the exception that the "Junior" is very slightly smaller and heavier, and all are made up with a hand-made centre about the size of a marble.

The remainder of the core is wound up by special machinery designed and made in the Company's own Works, ensuring the production of a perfectly uniform BALL.

The BALL COVERS are moulded on by hydraulic power; this absolutely precludes any possibility of the cover working loose.

USE ONLY

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THE DUNLOP "JUNIOR" Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THE "DUNLOP" BALL. Price Rs. 1-4 each.

(We allow 6 annas rebate on every old "O. S." and "J." Balls, returned, and 4 annas on "DUNLOPS" if new ones are purchased).

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
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KEROSINE OIL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 1st April, 1910.

REWARD Rs. 10 will be paid to any person bringing in good condition an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER BITCH, lost on March 29th, outside Baldock's Stables, Byculla. Description, white with black head, answers to name of PATCH. When lost was wearing a collar bearing name of Major Richardson, 13th Hussars.

Apply, COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Ltd., Bombay.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 4th April, 1910, the TRAIN SERVICE on the Matheran Steam Tramway, will be as follows:—

		DOWN.	
		No. 471 Mixed. H. M.	No. 473 Mixed. H. M.
Neral	D.....10 0		16 25
Matheran	A.....12 0		18 10
		UP.	
		No. 470 Mixed Tuesday to Mondays H. M.	No. 472 Mixed Sunday H. M.
Matheran	D..... 7 35	7 45	13 15
Neral	A..... 9 7	9 17	14 47

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 1st April, 1910.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ltd

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1910, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909, declare a dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 7th to Thursday, the 21st April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the second SESSIONS of 1910 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1910, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to Inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.— Dated this 11th day of March, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 6 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg	¾ 3 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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MATHERAN.

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Proprietor.

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FROM TO-NIGHT
a life-like and charming production
of the GRAND OPERA
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FAUST!
with Appropriate Music by full string Band. Also Other Startling subjects.

THIS IS A SPECIAL

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Saturdays, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.

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TO-NIGHT!
LOOK! LOOK!!
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a very Comical Picture, pathetic.
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DELHI WITH MOHURRUM FESTIVALS.
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a side splitting farce, (by GENERAL REQUEST)
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AN ABSOLUTE MARVEL
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FOOLSHEAD AT THE BALL.
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THE FUNNY SIDE OF LIFE.
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BRILLIANT COMEDY
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.
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and
MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow).

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The performance will be in aid of
THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 8th,
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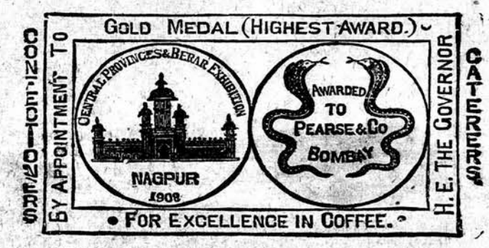

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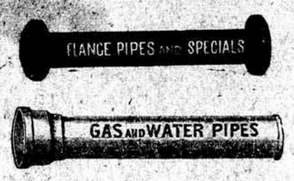

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Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	... ...	Rs. 12	Re. 15
Half-yearly ...	... ...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly ...	... ...	,, 4	,, 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Pelloruss...Comdr. C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Shntser .....R I M
H M S Hyacinth...Comdr Dick.....Royal Navy
H M S Dufferin...Comdr Murcock.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 1.

Britannia.....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2326 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Balkis.....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Bellucia.....2786 Kedder.....James Finlay & Co
Birkhall.....2750 Mackenzie.....T Morrison & Co
Badrie ... s...1613 Collinson.....A N Jeewanji Balmouth.....2806 Powel...W & A Graham & Co
Caboto.....2845 Slatino.....R S N & Co
City of Kaicutta...4785 Miller.....Killick Nixon & Co
Calna.....1963 Farquharson.....M M & Co
Cirassela.....2826 Osborne...W & A Graham & Co
Dumra.....739 Manley.....M M & Co.
Dartmouth.....2124 Mackull...T Morrison & Co
Dover.....733 Foulis...Indn Burma Petrolium & Co
Penay Lodge.....2075 English.....T Morrison & Co
George M Embiricos...2944 Gulandros.....Ralli Bros
Hydra.....831 Kerseboom.....F F Campbell & Co
Harpanka.....2840 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Hascroft.....2586 Mackenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Japanie.....2296 Shudforth...W & A Graham & Co
Kole.....2,510 Oatbush.....M M & Co
Landaura.....2167 Peck.....M M & Co
Lindon Hall...2540 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lawada.....2124 Lane.....M M & Co
Margarita.....911 Williams.....S N & Co
Markgrof.....2325 Tiune.....A Stranden & Co
Madura.....1275 Bamber.....M M & Co
Nasrel .....911 Miare.....B & P S N & Co
Nawab .....2041 Corkhill.....T Morrison & Co
Rec bridge.....2443 Vasey.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer...1521 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2586 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Straggary.....2340 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhad...1583 Parks.....Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale.....2440 Rutter.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley.....B & H S N & Co
Salsette.....2891 Lewellin.....P & O S N & Co
Vantia.....2333 Pardon.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Crosby Hall	2696	Fraser	Karachi	3-4	K Nixon & Co
B City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	Karachi	5-4	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Orwell	2445	Hoom	Hull	2 4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ellerslie	2487	Whitefield	Dunkirk	2-4	T Morrison & Co
F King Howell	2821	Davies	Dunkirk	5-4	T Morrison & Co
K Castello					James Finly & Co
N Meridian	2243	Stevenson	Antwerp	2-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Appledore	2478	Jones	Hull	2-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Liverpool	26'3	T Morrison & Co
P Kybfels	3158	Strycher	Hamburg	8-4	W & A Graham & Co

Offside.

Ben Nevis...2525 Laing...Kobe...9-4...T Morrison & Co
M Kildale ...2436 Milner...Hamburg...5-4...Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Clan Macnab	2952	Ridgeway	8-4	James Finlay & Co
4	Coniscliffe	2485	Pottinger	London	12-4 W & A Graham & Co
5	Moravia	2368	Cosulich	Karachi	2-4 A L S N Co
6	City of Vienna	2996	Greenham	Liverpool	6-4 Killick Nixon & Co
7	Sovannah	3071	James	Genoa	3-4 J Mackentosh & Co
9	Romney	1741	Hurford	Dunkirk	not fix H H Sidick
10&11	Bingo Maru	3878	Parsons	Kobe	8-4 N T Kaisha
13	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	9-4 P & O S N Co
16	Hsidari	1662	Gray	Zanzibar	2-4 B & P S N Co & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden Mar 27
	Culna	Farquharson	Antwerp Feb 16
	Cirassela	Osborne	Liverpool Ma 6
	Macedonia	Andrews	Shanghai Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Lhasa	MacDiarmid	Karachi.
	Fredeger Hall	Bowen	Philadelphia.

The following vessels obtain their port clearance on Friday :—
Steamers Haidari, Gray, Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Dartmouth for Liverpool etc.
" Salsette for Aden.
" Circassia for Liverpool etc.
" Red Bridge for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. s s "Dumbea" from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 1st inst. at 6 a. m.

The Ancher Line s s "Scindia," outward bound passed Suez on the 30th March and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	From.
23	Trowbridge	Bunbury.
28	Lindula	Negapatam,
29	Pamcotta	Rangoon.
30	Pertak	Straits.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 1.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—1 3-4 cwts tortoise shells, K N Miance and Co.
Arabia s—16 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 15 cwts bees wax, J M Rehmtoola ; 170 cwts turmeric, G Sachedina and Co ; 315 cwts turmeric, J Nurbheram.
Blakemoor s—16,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 14,717 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—109 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.
Circassia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castello s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kybfels s—600 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Vienna s—25 bales hem, R Reeve and Co.
Circassia s—790 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellerslie s—2,418 cwts linseed and 1,508 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,906 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ellerslie s—230 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.
King Howell s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfuse and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Magaalal ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Lalloobhai.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Bellucia s—2,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kildale s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, 1,311 bales cotton, 17,975 cwts rapeseed, 19,995 cwts teelseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Kybfels s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 1,365 bales cottonfly and 270 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 495 bales cotton, P Viznam and Co ; 305 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 250 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, H Annadrao and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Savannah s—50 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.
Appledore s—13 cwts cottonseed E Domeresy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blakemoor s—50 bales hemp C Perry and Co ; 175 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Savannah s—4 bales cotton rags, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co. Ld.; 3600 cwts teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—56 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co. Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ciscassia s—1787 cwts linseed, 201 cwts mustarseed, 990 cwts groundnuts and 13860 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

Ben Nevis s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bingo Maru s—1250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji. 1400 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—1000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist S J David and Co ; 1300 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 455 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.
Lindon Hall s—2,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Sulfordia s—142 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.
Venetia s—500 bales cotton. M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Ben Nevis s—2 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Bingo Maru s—592 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 1,800 bales cotton, S J David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—816 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd April.

1. During the absence of Mr. Duncan Wilson from Bombay, Lieut. H. Stanley Reed will officiate as Actg. Adjutant to the Corps.

2. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters without delay all Government Arms and accoutrements and obtain a receipt for same.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd April.

319—Arms—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

320.—Course in Supply or Transport Duties—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in Supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up. The Transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply course would be held at the Supply Depot (near the Brigade Office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily, (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., R. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd April.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p m and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant.

Head Quarters Office giving name of guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup competitions will take place on the 3rd proximo at Colaba at 200 and 500 yards.

Shooting to commence at 7-30 a.m.

Captains of teams to draw for places at 7-30 a.m. sharp.

N.—The postponed match 6 will be shot off on Sunday next at 200 and 500 yards with the Carter Cup Competition and the one score will count for both matches for members who entered for match 6 and are also firing in the latter match.

Other members not competing for the Carter Cup will fire afterwards.

Course in Supply or Transport Duties:—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up the transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply Course would be held at the Supply Department (near the Brigade office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

B. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., R. V. A.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A splendid programme will be put before the public for the ensuing week and should be a great success. The comics are of exceptionally bright nature and are sure to win great applause, especially the pictures of Foolshead in a seemingly funny farce "At the Ball." "The Late Guest" as the opening picture will put all in a good humour. The most interesting film is the "Sleeping Sickness," a most marvellous piece of cinematography, and gives one an excellent insight into this terrible malady. Another good picture is that the Moharrum festival. Altogether this week's programme seems to be one of the foremost of the season. The management are to be congratulated on giving such an excellent show (the proceeds of which went in aid of the Soldiers' Home) on Thursday last. The attendance was very good and a most pleasant two hours was passed by the audience.

MR. HUGH COLIN SMITH, who was Governor of the Bank of England from 1897 to 1899, has died at his residence at Roehampton. He was father-in-law of Mr. Sydney Buxton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYAN—March 11, at 62 Holland Road, Kensington, the wife of Staff Surg John Boyan, R N, of a son.
BRASSEY—March 5, the wife of Capt R B Brassey, M P, of a son.
BRUCE—March 11, at Chesfield, Hampton Wick, the wife of Capt J Maxwell Bruce, 107th Pioneers, Jhansi of a daughter.
LYTTON—March 11, at 11 North Audley Street, the Countess of Lytton of a son.
MCGWIRE—March 8, at Malta, the wife of Lieut J E Mcgwire, Army Service Corps of a daughter.
SLEEMAN—March 11, at Roschill, Penzance, the wife of Capt J L Sleeman, Royal Sussex Regt (attached General Staff) of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DYER—BOSE—March 9, at St Marylebone Parish Church, London, Stanley Harlop Dyer, of Colombo, Ceylon, Lilian Mary daughter of William Bose.
HARE—WARRY—At St Mark's, Marylebone, Richard George Powel Hare, son of Lieut. Col R Fewel Hare (late Royal Horse Art), to Ruby Geraldine, daughter of John W Warry.
MILLS—DAY MURPHY—March 15, in London, Capt J J Mills, A O D to Maud, widow of the late C A Day Murphy.
VILLERMONT—DULEEP SINGH—March 15, at St Philippe de Roule Paris, Monsieur Pierre Marie Alexandre Villemont to Princess Ada Irena Helen Beryle, daughter of his Highness the late Maharaja Duleep Singh.

DEATHS.

ANSON—March 14, at Spsen Holt, Newbury, Col George Hamilton Anson.
BRODIGAN—March 8, at Flitown House, Drogheda, Col Francis Brodigan, J P, late of 28th Regt., aged 74.
COLLIS—March 9, at Barton Terrace, Dawlish, Major G W B Collis, late of 6th Royal Regt, son of the late Lieut-Col Collis, aged 69.
HARRISON—March 11, at 20 Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, Henry Albert Harrison (lieutenant-colonel, retired), 24th Warwickshire Regt.
HICKMAN—March 11, at Wightwick, Wolverhampton, Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart, aged 79.
HORNER—March 11, at Bonnicliff, Teignmouth, John Horner (late captain 58th Regt.), aged 75.
RING—March 13, his birthday, at Fort Worth, Texas, Richard Blakeway King, third son of the late Henry Samuel King, of the Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, aged 55.
MYLNE—March 12, General William Charles Robert Mylne, Indian Army, aged 83.
PEEL—March 9, at Melbury, Woking, William Frederick Peel, late captain and Life Guards and 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 48.
VETCH—March 12, at 1 Hyde Park Gate, S W, Major-Gen William Francis Vetch, C V O, colonel of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, aged 63.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

KENNET—March 29, at Parambur, Phoebe Kennet, widow of the late Rev. Charles Egbert Kennet, D D, Missionary, S P G, and Principal of Sullivan's Gardens Theological College, Madras, aged 78 years.
SMITHER—March 28, at Madras Alice Rosamund, wife of J J Smither, Madras City Police.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "People who live high are not always above suspicion."—Chicago News.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—A Conversazione for Indian Christian students will be held to-day at 6|p.m., in the C. M. S. Hall, Procter Road, Girgaum. The Bishop of Bombay will preside.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO COLABA OBSERVATORY.—His Excellency the Governor, according to present arrangements, intends to visit the Colaba Observatory on the 7th instant to inspect certain changes introduced therein.

YOUNG MEN'S CIRCLE, BANDRA.—The debate on "The Relative Mental Powers of Men and Women" opened by Dr. F. P. Gonsalves, L. M. and S., is adjourned for further discussion for to-day Saturday at 6-45 p.m. sharp.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—The lecture of the series of general lectures on the life of Miss Frances Cobb will be delivered by Dr. Rukmabai in Marathi to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when ladies of all communities, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi, are cordially invited.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The annual report of this Club shows that it now has a membership of 138. Twelve Club runs were held during last season and Messrs. D. D. Mody and H. P. Soonawalla carried off the prizes for the best attendance. The Naval Guzdar Billiard Cup was won by Mr. Dossabhoy D. Mody.

MADVI WARD ELECTION CASE.—At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, yesterday Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Judge, continued the hearing of the petition of Mr. Hassenbhoy Abdullabhai Lalji praying for the setting aside of the recent Municipal Election by the ratepayers of the Mandvi Ward. Some further evidence was recorded and the inquiry was again adjourned.

MR. JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI'S LECTURE.—To-day being the Anniversary of the death of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a public lecture at the Anjuman Atushbeberam at 6 p.m. (Standard Time.) The subject for the discourse will be "The first Sir Jamsetjee, His Words and Deeds." The students, past and present of the Sir Jamsetjee Schools are cordially invited. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad, with Her Highness the Maharani Saheb and Princess Indiraraja, sailed by the P. and O. Co.'s boat for Japan on Thursday at 12 noon. A large number of leading men of both Baroda and Bombay were present on the bunder to see His Highness off. No sooner His Highness reached the dock in His Excellency the Governor's state carriage than the guard of honour presented arms. After being garlanded and amidst the cheers of those who were present, His Highness got into the steam launch and proceeded to the P. and O. steamer which left shortly after.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL CYNOSHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Maffiggiani:—

March	Manhattan Beach
Overture	Saner and Dichter
Valse	Ciribiribia
Selection	Trial by Jury
Song	Chaut sans Paroles
Valse	Langage des fleurs
Slavenic	Rhapsody
	Sousa
	Suppe
	Bucalossi
	Sullivan
	Tschaikowsky
	Robert
	Friedmann

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjent, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March	Uncle Sammy
Overture	Tancredi
Char-Picce	The Butterfly
Selection	My Lady Molly
Valse	Loreley
Selection	The Merry Widow
Two Step	Cherries
	Heizmann
	Rossini
	Bendix
	S Jones
	Lincke
	Lehar
	Cremieux

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Cameronians
Reminiscences of Scotland	
Selection	Lohengvin
Characteristic Dances for Suit Casse	
Nossette	Tschaikowsky
a Characteristic	Humouresque
b Idyl	Bamengelluster
Selection	Kitty Grey
	Lovell
	Arr Godfrey
	Wagner
	Dovrak
	Blon
	Barrets Talbot Monckton
Valse	Lustige Bruder
a Gavotte	Eunice
b Barn Dance	Happy Darkies
	Vollstidt
	Perdas
	Godfrey

THE B. D. P. PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Mr. J. B. Petit announces the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 17,28,896 13-3. The Hon. Dr. T. B. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw S. Mody, Trustees of the Bai Pirojbai Nusservanji Jehangir Wadia Charity Fund, towards the erection of the Bai Pirojbai Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Gynecological Hospital (2nd contribution), Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Munchershs, Sorabshs, Goostadji and Jehangir Dorabji Cooper for a bed in the name of their deceased mother, Bai Bachoobai Dorabji Cooper, Rs. 5,000; from the estate of the late Mr. Framji Edulji Davar by his executors (Roj S Dapadar, Maha of Meher Shenthai 1279 Yezdejardi), Rs. 500; sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Bai Soonabai Rustomji Cooper (Surat) on the occasion of the anniversary of her relative Mr. Rustomji Jeaangir Cooper, Rs. 25; Mr. Framrose Dinshawji Daroowala on the occasion of the six monthly ceremony of his mother, Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Dinshaw D. Daroowalla who died on 2-9-1909 from her estate, Rs. 10, Rs. 35; in pious memory of the first anniversary of my patron "S," Rs. 31; amount subscribed by Mr. Naoroji Hormusji Mehta (Kalianiwalla) at the Oothamna Ceremony of Baj Pirojbai Naoroji Mehta who died on Roj Dapadar Maha Sherevar Shenshai 1279 (24 February 1910), Rs. 21; N. M. B., Rs. 20; in pious memory of the anniversary of our late dear father, Mr. Nusserwanji Jamshedji Mehta, from Messrs. Jamshedji, Manekji and Sorabji Nusserwanji Mehta, Rs. 15; in pious memory of the anniversary of late dear father, Mr. Nusserwanji Jamshedji Mehta, from his estate, Rs. 10; in memory of dear sister Aimai from H. S. B., Rs. 10; a Zoroastrian in memory of Roj 7, Maha 6, Rs. 5; sums under five Rs. 2; total Rs. 17,44,545-13-3.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

The annual General meeting of the above Association was held on Thursday evening in the room of its library, Sussex Road, Byculla, Mr. I. S. Dawson, the president of the Association, presiding.

The president in his speech alluded to the progress made during the last year in the general working and usefulness of the Association. Its finances were now on a much better footing than what they were in the past, but looking to the wide sphere into which its usefulness is capable of being developed he urged on the patronage and co-operation of mill-owners, managers and the fraternity working inside the mill in general. The Book Fund that was opened last year to cope with the increasing requirements of the members, was kept open and received its due share of assistance from the well-wishers of the Association. On reviewing the list of the members, some notable names were mentioned as having joined the Association last year. The members consisted mostly of mill-managers, mechanical engineers, carders, spinners, weavers and a few millowners and agents. In the course of the last three years there were nine lectures delivered on various subjects closely connected with the mill industry. More lectures are necessary to be delivered on different subjects coming strictly within the scope of textile and engineering matters. Besides reading of papers members discussed in their general meetings important topics of the day pertaining to the textile industry in India. Periodicals circulated amongst members are mostly bearing on textile and engineering industries in their various branches and they are circulated in the home or place of business of each member so that he may avail himself of it at his leisure hour.

The report and the accounts were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously. A vote of thanks to the president terminated the meeting.

DE LAITTE GAS LIGHTING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We read with interest your article on "Cheaper Lighting for the Bungalow" which appeared in your issue to-day, and beg to direct your attention to the fact, that we have the latest and best system of Petrol Gas Lighting, actually in operation in Bombay, and have already a number of Plants at work in India, and all giving perfect satisfaction. We will be glad to demonstrate the De Laitte Gas Producing Machines at any time at our Show Room for the benefit of your many readers as regards Lighting, Cooking and Power. A well known firm in Bombay has given us a certificate stating that our system has effected a saving over 63 per cent. compared with the cost of Coal Gas. Copy enclosed herewith. They are large consumers and have ordered a second machine. We forward our catalogue and a list of Installations which now number some 6,000 in various parts of the world. Our Gas costs under "one rupee" per thousand cubic feet, in Bombay. Verb sap.—Yours, etc.,

M. OLDERSHAW,
FOR THE DE LAITTE GAS-LIGHTING CO.,
Manager.

March, 30.

THE re-erection of Crosby Hall on the site of Moore's Garden in Chelsea is expected to be completed by the end of June, and the opening ceremony is to be followed in the first week of July by a pageant reflecting the outstanding episodes of its history. In its new position and surroundings at the corner of Cheyne Walk and Danvers Street, Crosby Hall, will gain something of what it loses by severance from its City associations. There is an undoubted appropriateness in the theatre chosen for the representation of the pageant, for it will have as its back ground the ancient hall of Sir Thomas Moore's City home where part of his "Utopia" at least was certainly written; while the spectators' stands will occupy part of the garden where Moore passed his later years, and where he entertained Erasmus. The stage on which it is proposed that the scenes shall be enacted is the terrace of the old hall. Fronting this is a large garden space, where the stands proposed to be erected will seat about a thousand spectators. The pageant will review the long history of Crosby Hall, and the scenes will recall the main incidents of its occupancy by Sir John Crosby, the Duke of Gloucester, Sir Thomas Moore and other famous figures of its past.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PURCHASE OF A MOTOR CAR.

Price Disputed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Motor Car Company, Limited, against Mrs. Flora Sassoon, widow of Mr. Solomon David Sassoon. The claim was for Rs. 6,563 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 23rd December 1909.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. R. D.N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendant. The dispute was over the price of an 8 horse-power De Dion Motor Car, bought in November 1909. The defendant stated that the plaintiff were not entitled to more than Rs. 4,575 and the return of their tyres. The amount was brought into Court.

After Mr. Wadia had concluded his opening address, the Advocate-General wished to know whether Mr. Wadia claimed back the money he had paid.

Mr. Wadia said that he was entitled to repudiate the contract. If the defendants would accept the amount already paid in full satisfaction, his client was willing to keep the car. They were given that option and he even now gave them that opportunity.

The Advocate-General said that if Mr. Wadia claimed back the money he would raise an issue as to whether the defendant was entitled to ask back the money. The sole and only question, the learned Advocate-General said, for his lordship to consider now was that of breach of warranty.

After some further discussion, evidence was led by Mr. Wadia.

Mrs. Flora Sassoon, examined by Mr. Wadia, said she intended to buy a motor-car in November last, and sent her son and daughter to make inquiries. They saw a car at the Bombay Motor Car Company on or about the 22nd November. They told her that they had seen a De Dion Car. They said they were told that it was a perfect beauty and latest pattern car, it had a magneto ignition and it was a nine ten horse-power car, and that it would climb the Mount Nepean Road with four of them, besides the chauffeur. The next day they arranged to bring the car for her to see. The car was brought to her about four in the evening by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas also told her that the body and the hood of the car were European made. He also said that the car would climb the Nepean Road with silent speed. She knew nothing about cars, nor did her son know anything about cars. That day they drove to Mr. Vernon's office in that car.

That day she saw Mr. Vernon who went up to them when they were in the car. Mr. Vernon told her that the car was of the latest pattern. Mr. Vernon promised her to teach her son everything about the car. She had never owned a petrol car, she had hired one. From there they went to a tea party at the Taj in the same car. She had agreed to the price that Mr. Vernon stated. The car contained five seats only and she asked Mr. Vernon to add one more. From the Taj they drove home in the same car. She lives on Mount Nepean Road. Mr. Thomas declined to take them by the Mount Nepean Road on the plea that it was too dark. The car was taken back to be painted and she did not see it again till the 9th December. She received a bill on the 1st December. She knew Mr. S. A. Nathan very well. Between the 22nd November and the day of the arrival of the car, she had seen Mr. Nathan and had a talk about the car with him. She gave him all the details, because he had said he knew much about the cars. The car was brought to her on the 9th December by Mr. Vernon accompanied by a chauffeur. The car was left to her place that day. Mr. Vernon said that he would get her the best chauffeur. Her son went out in the car the same day at about one or two in the afternoon. When he came back he said they were cheated and that there was no magneto ignition in the car. He said the car stuck at Mount Napean Road. He asked the chauffeur there about it and the chauffeur said that the car had no magneto ignition. Before this she was told that if a car had a magneto ignition, it would not stop. Had she known that the car had no magneto ignition, she would not have purchased it. Her son then took his sister and Mrs. Poole with him. The car stuck again at Mount Nepean Road. Not a soul had seen her car and no one had advised her when she wrote the letter of the 9th December. That time she did not know that the car was a 8 horse-power car or of the latest pattern. She did not get any letter from the plaintiffs stating that the alleged conditions were not the conditions. She went out that evening leaving instructions to her ramosi that if the car came he was not to accept it. When she returned home the ramosi told her that in spite of his protest, Mr. Vernon had left the car. Mr. Vernon went to her the next morning. She had a long conversation with him. He told her that he had to call a special meeting of the directors and that he had got into hot water with them, because she had returned the car and said that the conditions were not fulfilled. Then he said the directors had consented to let her have the magneto ignition free of charge. He told her that the price of the magneto was £25. She said that if all her conditions were fulfilled, she would keep the car. The same day the company wrote a letter to her guaranteeing that it was absolutely a brand-new car. By that she meant that it was of the latest model. On the morning of the 10th Mr. Vernon took the car with him to get it registered. She did not sign the Police Registration form. In the evening Mr. Vernon brought the car. Her son next told her that Mr. Vernon had left the bill.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General witness said she fixed the price of the car at Rs. 4,575. On the 14th December for the first time she learnt that it was a 8 horse-power car.

A RETRIAL ORDERED.

Charge against a Merchant.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court their Lordships Messrs. Justices Batchelor and Macleod disposed of the appeal of Megraj Himatmal alias Meghraj Hemaji who was convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

From the judgment of the Magistrate, it appeared that in October last pearls of the value of Rs. 1,680 were stolen from Sheik Mahomed Mia Saheb who was a pearl merchant at Madras. The witness thief Abdul Rahim and another man had gone to the shop and they substituted for the bag containing genuine pearls a bag containing glass beads and thus committed the theft. On the 30th October the thief Abdul Rahiman sold these pearls to the accused in Bombay for Rs. 300. From the evidence of Abdul, which the magistrate believed, it further appeared that the pearls were purchased by the accused at 8 p.m. with the doors of his shop closed and that Abdul had told him that he had stolen the pearls seventeen days after this the accused sold the very pearls to one Lalluhbhai for Rs. 573.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered a retrial but not in a summary manner. Their Lordship in passing that order, said that a very serious charge had been brought against an apparently respectable merchant who was arrested between two and three o'clock on one day and was forthwith tried and convicted in a summary manner on that same day. The record was necessarily meagre and several points of some importance were left in such obscurity that their Lordships felt some doubt as to which way the truth lay.

Their Lordships, therefore, reversed the convictions and directed a retrial.

OWING to prevalence of malarial fevers among the tea garden coolies in Jalpaiguri in Eastern Bengal the Government has appointed a Commission to enquire into the sanitary and economic conditions under which coolies live there.

POLICE NEWS.

A VAGRANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged one George Lonoigan, an Irishman, with having no visible means of subsistence. Inspector Spiers stated that the accused came to his place on Thursday afternoon and wanted to know where he could get help. As the Magistrate did not accept application at that time he searched the accused and finding that he had no money with him took him in custody as a vagrant. Questioned by the

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, March 14.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of May 10, 1904, Engineer-Lieut W T Bickell has been placed on the Retired List.

War Office, March 15.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major G T M Bridges, DSO, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to be a military attache, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel whilst so employed, vice Lieut-Col the Hon H Yarde-Buller, MVO, DSO, whose tenure of that appointment has expired March 10. Capt N W F Baynes, 3rd batt the Gloucestershire Regt, to be an aide-de-camp extra to Admiral Sir D H Bosanquet, G C V O, K C B, Governor of South Australia Feb 9. Lieut R Stuart-Menzies, Scots Guards, to be aide-de-camp to General Lord Methuen, G C B, K C V O, G M G, Commander-in Chief in South Africa, vice Capt the Hon J F Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, Irish Guards, appointed adjutant Nov 18.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Anglesey, Royal Regt.—The date of seconding of Lieut the Hon M H E U Towneley-Bertie is Oct 7, 1909, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Nov 2, 1909.

Admiralty, 14th March.

Fleet Surgeon John Leslie Barrinton has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 26th January.

Admiralty, 15th March,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Lieutenant Nithsdale Carleton Atkinson Moore, Royal Navy, has this day been appointed a Commander Instructor in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Admiralty, 16th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903.—Lieutenant Frank Lewis has this day been placed on the Retired List. The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Allan Poland. Dated 15th March 1909. Alfred Edward Whitehouse. Dated 15th October, 1909. Joseph Hugh Langdon Yorke. Dated 15th March, 1910. Chief Gunner John William Harris Budge has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Gunner Frederick Samuel Waterfield has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Thomas Wallace Young, Charles Arthur Peal Dated 18th October.

Admiralty, 17th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Donald Cameron MacKenzie has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 16th March.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Frank Claret Dated 18th October. Guy Perdell Lewis Dated 28th December. Hamilton McMath Hely Dated 2nd February. Robert Cunningham Warden Dated 8th March. Alfred George Linggard Dated 16th March. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Robert Wardrop has been confirmed in rank of the Sub-Lieutenant Dated 1st July.

War Office, Whitehall, 16th March.

Regular Forces.

Command and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Yarde-Buller, M V O, D O S, to be Assistant Military Secretry to General the Rig Honourable Sir N G Lyttelton, G C B, Commanding in Chief the Forces in Ireland Dated 12th March, Captain Charles A L Yate, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade at the War Office vice Colonel J E Edmonds who has been advanced to the 1st grade Dated 8th March.

Cavalry.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Captain Henry Mol Lambert is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 8th January. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Thomas S. Ifwd is antedated to the 8th January, 1910, H. McL. Lambert.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas K. L. Johnston, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant- colonel, is place on the Half pay List, Dated 15th March, 1910 Major William A. Robinson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice T.K.E. Johnston. Dated 15th March. Major Hugh M. de F. Montgomery is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 2nd March.

Supernumerary Major Hugo D. De Pree is restored to the establishment, vice H. M. de F. Montgomery. Dated 13th March, Captain Arthur C. R. Nutt to be Major, vice W. A. Robinson. Dated 15th March, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Edward C. Griffin resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Major The Honourable Claud Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 29th January.

Scots Guards, Lieutenat Sir George W. Abercromby, Bart, is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 20th February.

John Edward Tennant to be Second Lieutenant (on probation), vice I. F. W. Forestier-Walker, resigned. Dated 19th March.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Arthur K. Puzey is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 21st February,

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Peter F. Carew is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th February.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Arther L. Lockwood resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March,

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Gerald C. I. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice C. A. Bamford, retired, Dated 2nd March,

The Royal Irish Regiment, Sergeant-Major Samuel Wallace Harris to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice honorary Captain J. Cremen, retired. Dated 19th March.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Horace H. Wilson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant R. Luker. Dated 15th March,

Supernumerary Captain George H, B. Freeth, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment, vice C. O. Ibbetson, appointed, Adjutant, 4th Battalion. Dated 4th February.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December, 1909:—Hugh D. Grimke-Drayton vice W. Lyle, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Percy W. D. Doran, vice H. D. Grimke-Drayton, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Gordon C. Blair is restored to the establishment. Dated 24th January,

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain William T. Wilkinson, D. S. O., is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd February.

Supernumerary Captain Herbert W. Todhunter is restored to the establishment, vice W. T. Wilkinson, D. S. O Dated 23rd February,

The East Lancashire Regiment. Lieutenant Otho F. R. Leake is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd February.

The Border Regiment, Major George Browne retires on retired pay Dated 6th March.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Major Norman A Layton, retires on retired pay Dated 19th March.

Supernumerary Major John A C Somerville is restored to the establishment, vice N A Layton Dated 19 h March.

Captain Robert B Otter-Barry is seconded whilst studying the Chinese language Dated 28th February.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 22nd January, Luke Tunnard, vice J F Westerby, seconded. Allan H Harden, vice L Tunnard, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. John A Pollock, vice A H Harden, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Bailey W N Ponsonby, vice J A Pollock, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry M Dillon is restored to the establishment, vice U J D Bourke, appointed Adjutant Dated 1st March.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Robert M, Blackwood retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1900. Dated 19th March.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Alfred Bencini resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Major Ernle W K Money retires on retired pay. Dated 19th March.

Lieutenant Lancelot A Jackson to be Captain, vice E B Luard, promoted. Dated 11th February.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Joe A F Parkinson resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant Donald MacLeod resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant William T Wyllie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd February.

Sergeant-Major Samuel Whan to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice W Y Splaine, placed on retired pay. Dated 19th March.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain Alexander B Robertson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st March.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain John C H Raven to be Major, vice J S M Leaox-Conyngham, promoted Dated 8th February.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Lieutenant Geoffrey E W Lane is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa Dated 23rd February.

Lieutenant Ralph G C Glyn resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Katherine J. Stewart, Staff Nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired. The name of Miss Frances Lutton Trotter, Staff Nurse, is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of the 1st February.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Charles V. Isaacke, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 1st March.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Thomas K. E. Johnston, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 15th March.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonels:—George W. S. Hawks, Commandant 99th Deccan Infantry (since deceased). Dated 15th November, Francis C Grant, Commandant 38th Prince of Wales' Own Central India Horse Dated 18th November, George S Broome, Commandant 126th Baluchistan Infantry Dated 15th January, Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph A Henderson, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 19th March, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant John E Darby is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 14th March.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain Kenneth J R Campbell, D S O, resigns his Commission Dated 19th March, Honorary Lieutenant Charles Capel Ommanney, late Lieutenant, Imperial Yeomanry, to be Lieutenant Dated 19th March.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.— March 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H G B Raitt, I A, B	Major C M O Reilly, 6 L I
Mr E Ford, B Cov	Capt H Boulton, I M S
Mr J J Barniville, B Cov	Capt C C Cunningham, 12 Prs
Mr A L Inglis, B Cov	Capt A C B Machinnon, 1-9 G R
Mr B A Collins, B Cov	Capt H E Roinhold, 27 Punj
Hon F A Robertson, B Cov	Capt R H Marsh, 18 Lrs
Mr R A Horton, B	Capt O B Gosset, 8 Raj
Mr H J Imrie, B	Capt A M Cleverty, 2n1 Q O Raj L I
Mr J Sen, B	Capt A C Fergussen, R A
Mr F S Lacey, B	Capt H F Burton, 66 Punj
Mr C G W Clogstoun, M	Capt W H Elliot, S T C
Mr S F Chetham, M	Capt C C R Murphy, 30 Punj
Rev R H Stevenson, M	Capt S B Watson, 64 Prs
Brig-Gen W R Birdwood, Kohat Brig	Capt R S St John, 20 DCO Inf
Col A G E Kemball, I A	Capt V P B Williams, 4 Cav
Lieut-Col J B Chatterton, 1-6 G R	Lieut C M Hawes, 20 DCO Inf
Lieut-Col A H Bingley, 7 Raj	Lieut H V C Lynch, 124 Bel Inf
Major A O Lash, 113 Inf	Lieut C H Jackson, 21 Punj
Major E Osborne-Smith, D A H 3 Burma	Lieut W H Lang, 16 Cav
Major H P Lane, 93 Berar Inf	Lieut M F A Maulean, RA
Major W H Hildebrand, 27 Punj	Lieut A P H Cadell, 109 Inf
Major F H Domenichetti, 88 C I	Lieut O Goldsmith, R I M
Major O Gunning, 35 Sikhs	Lieut R M Adams, 51 Sikhs
Major R A Firth, 2-10 G R	Lieut H A Cole, 44 Mer Inf
Major H L Hole, 79 C I	
Major H Tweddell, 4 Raj	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col L Impey, I A, 1 day	Mr W G W Souttar, M 1 mo 10 days
Lieut Col A S Rooke, I A, B 6 mo M C	Mr D Benovac, Bo 3 mo M C
Major J A Black, I M S, 3 mo	Mr J W Davison, Bom 6 mo M C
Mr F C Penn Gaskell, B 3 mo M C	Mr H G Gell, Bo 2 days
Mr H J Oliphant, B 4 mo M C	Major F W Sounders, R E 1 mo
Rev W L P Saw, B 24 days	Major F A Kingston, 3 G R 3 mo M C
Mr R B Hyde, B 4 mo	Capt G L Farran, 4 Cav to June 24 1910
Mr A L H Palmer, B 2 mo 16 days on M C	Capt H Barstow, 38 Dogras 7 days
Mr P Kershasp, M Cov 6 mo M C	Capt G L Whatford, 66 Punj 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A Matheson, B	Capt D W McPherson, 62 Punj
Major G A Robertson, 15 Lrs	
Capt R C Goodfellow, 33 C I H	

GRATEFUL MOTHER

Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says:—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural beauty of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why dark, lily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAUZE FILLETS FOR THE COIFFURE.

A coiffure fillet to match the trimming of every evening gown is one of the most useful assets which a girl can possess when visiting, writes a London correspondent. The simplest form of all is the bead-embroidered band, made of chiffon, ninon or ganze. The beads chosen should be carried out in the same tone or in gold or silver, or they may be bright or tarnished, the design being perfectly simple. The method of working is, in fact simplicity itself. All that is necessary is to devise some pattern drawing it on tissue paper, and tacking this to the material. The beads and paillettes are then sewn on following the outline with sewing silk to match. If a design of conventional flowers is chosen, the stalks and stems, as well as the veinings of the leaves, should be worked out in bugles. Should the Greek key pattern be traced on the paper, the whole can be embroidered in crystal bugles, while large beads are used to mark the centres of the corners, and outline the fillet. When the embroidery is finished, to pull away the paper is the affair of a moment. The neatest method of fastening a fillet which is to go round the hair is to sew a small hook and a loop on the ends.

NOVELTIES FOR THE DINNER TABLE.

Just now, one of the latest novelties in guest, cards, to mark the different places, at dinner, is the telephone call. There is the receiver and its hook, with thes ounding box and all the paraphernalia with which the guests in these days of uncouth manners have probably signified their acceptance of the invitation. The name can be written below, although economical hostesses take care to paste a little card bearing it on the centre of each the same device then sufficing for more than one function. The "Zeppelin" card is another favourite scheme for menus. The card with its weight of hors-d'œuvre and entrees, its rotis and its releves is held—or appears to be held—up by a cigar-shaped airship, to which it is attached by a fine wire. Then there are little aeroplanes with wide-spreading wings floating from the topmost edge, and which suggest any way that the vol au vent and the lobster patties, the cranberry tartlets, and the savarins will be as light as air. Guest cards are however responsible for the greater part of the novelties Some of the most popular for a small dinner parties will be the silvery whitings and spotted trout, which wave their tails and round their backs as fish in the briny deep and upon whose scaly backs of cardboard the name of the invite is intended to be written in coloured ink.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

Persia.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—"Times."—The rumoured boycott of the Russian troops at Tabriz is not likely to hasten their withdrawal. "Fatriotic" demonstrations against the Russian troops who helped to avert the worst forms of anarchy and against the Anglo-Russian loan, which is intended to enable the Government to effect indispensable reforms, are regarded as parallel manifestations, the gravity of which must not be overrate.

Teheran, March 16.—The Russian Minister here states that the necessity for the despatch of a Russian force to Tabriz (which force is understood to be at present at the Russian town of Julfa on the Caucasian frontier) will be removed if Sattar Khan and Baghir Khan quit Tabriz. There is reason to hope that the Governor of Tabriz, in conjunction with the Ottoman authorities, will induce Sattar Khan and Baghir Khan, who are Ottoman protected subjects, to depart, and thus remove the grounds for an addition to the Russian garrison.

The reply of the Persian Government to the proposals of the British and Russian Governments concerning a joint advance may be expected in a few days. Little hope is entertained that the conditions will be accepted, in spite of the impossibility of Persia obtaining a loan in other quarters.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

There has been nearly a general rainfall in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the largest amount being: Silchar, three inches, and Gauhati, one. A fresh depression has appeared in the North-West of India and caused completely overcast skies in the extreme north, while light rain is reported from Chaman and Dera Ismail Khan.

Forecast.—Further rain is likely in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a local precipitation in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the north-west. Humidity is above the average in the extreme north but is about it over the rest of the division. Day temperature has fallen and is lower than usual at most places; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now about the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Kotah and at night in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. The air has become damper on the Kathiawar Coast, while it continues drier in other places. Maximum temperature is generally high; the minimum is also in excess in Cutch, North Gujarat and West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is in large excess at Nagpur during night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded everywhere except at Bombay. The air is slightly damper in the north while it contains the usual amount of moisture in the South Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average. Temperature during day remains in excess while it is normal at night.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in parts of the Punjab probably owing to the existence of an area of relatively low pressure in Upper Sind. Cloud has also increased in the extreme south.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

There is an unprecedented rush of emigrants from Southampton to the United States, and the capacity of outgoing liners is being taxed to the utmost.

The Restorer of Lost Health.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

"If I could only get well and strong again!"

How often are those words uttered by men and women who, though up and about, are, nevertheless, ill, with racked nerves, failing strength, and depleted vitality!

To them, as to those who are ill in bed, this announcement is a message of hope of the certain conquering of their physical and nervous disabilities through the medium of Sanatogen, the supreme revitaliser of body, brain, and nerves.

More than ten thousand doctors attest the truth of this statement, and have written enthusiastic letters relating the marvellous results obtained in the cases in which they have prescribed it.

Sanatogen's reputation has its foundation firmly fixed in that unshakeable bed-rock—the justified experience of the medical profession; and that after the most searching and exhaustive tests.

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.

"Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Lord Edward Spencer Churchill.

"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Brain, Body & Nerves Revitalised.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne

—Editor of "Capital," Calcutta:

"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run down. It possesses all the qualities as a nerve tonic and builder up of the bodily system that are claimed for it."

Dr. C. R. Naylor,

Bangalore, South India:

"When milk diluted to any degree cannot be digested, Sanatogen will be greedily assimilated. I have no hesitation in stating that by the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those already in the possession of every physician."

Among the disordered conditions in which Sanatogen is pre-eminently beneficial are nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, dysentery, malaria and anaemia, with its inevitable languor, palpitation and shortness of breath, loss of vitality, and the loss of weight and strength which are the inevitable consequences of wasting diseases like Consumption.

Sanatogen's constituents are known to every doctor. They are milk proteid and glycero-phosphate of Sodium, chemically combined to form a new compound which exercises the most potent and profound influence over the Nerves, Brain, and Body. For this reason it acts like a charm in the above-named conditions, its beneficial effects being invariably felt in a very short time.

As a general tonic Sanatogen is unequalled, and it is the supreme restorative in convalescence from all acute diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery, and malaria. It is easily digested, rapidly assimilated and absorbed, and is the greatest known builder of physical strength and re-creator of lost nervous energy.

It gives new hope to the nervous sufferer. With its use, morbid thoughts and feelings rapidly give place to healthy ideas and normal sensations.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Write to-day for free descriptive pamphlet, entitled, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," to the Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Bombay.

Dr. H. H. W. Hart,

Hapur, United Provinces, India:

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of malaria, enteric fever, dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Dr. R. F. Bowers,

Bhaptiahi, N. Bhagulpore, India:

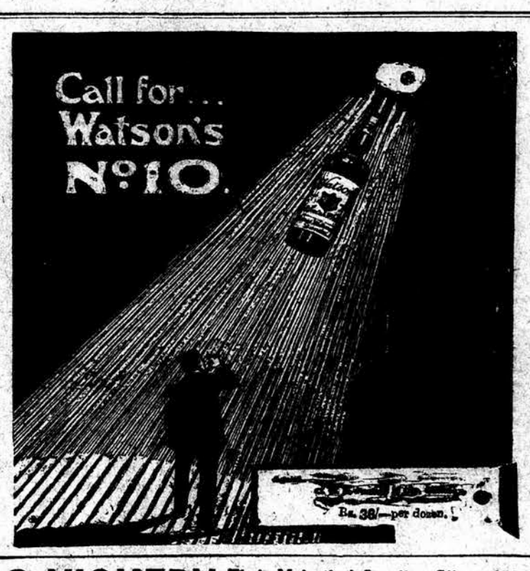
"I was able to try Sanatogen in a patient who had passed through the acute stage of Asiatic cholera (in a severe form) but was utterly prostrate. That woman, I consider, owes her life to Sanatogen."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, M.A., LL.D.

—The famous Critic and Dramatist:

"I have always been assured that Sanatogen is an ideal food for brain-workers, and I gladly add my own testimony to its value in this respect."

SANATOGEN



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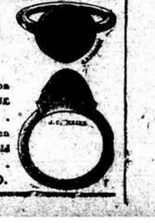

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INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A JUNGLE TRAGEDY.

[illegible] all her life, and shielded as she had been from contact with the harsh world, her family had strongly opposed the match, though Frank Leslie was undeniable a young man as any to be found. She was too young they pleaded, too delicate and slightly-strung to be exposed to the horrors of a wandering life in the Indian jungle. But the girl was so evidently in love, and the boy had promised so earnestly to make her comfort and happiness his chief considerations in life, that they gave in at last and consolidated their treasure to his keeping.

He was an absurdly boyish bridegroom, and she surely the most ethereal little mortal that was ever decked out in bridal panoply; but a steadfast light of love shone in the eyes of both, and many a prayer was uttered for their happiness, as together they started out on their new journey of life.

"All the world loves a lover," and Frank's evident adoration, his proud airs of responsibility and protective events. Even Frank's practical solicitations for her comfort, constantly interrupting her in the midst of her most elaborate conceptions, failed to damp the ardour and extravagance of her imagination. Frank fumed unreasonably over her, she would affirm. "Silly boy: How could anyone possibly think of chills and other nasty things in this sphere of enchantment!"

They two were alone together, sailing in a fairy barque built of mother-o'-pearl, floating on a magic sea which had stolen for its outward adornment, the wealth of the world. Poor sea! It was really only an enchanted queen who in life had been vain and fickle, and who even now loved to array herself in jewels of colours varying with every change of mood. China had ceded to her its store of jade; Persia yielded its hoard of turquoise; the Indies had contributed sapphire and lapis-lazuli in abundance; the gray cat's-eye she wore when angry; and deaned her opals at sunset; the sun was—

No, she was not feeling chilly and Frank was not to go down to the cabin to fetch her a wrap. Besides, it was really too rude of him to interrupt so frequently, and she was not going to say another word to such an unappreciative, sceptical creature, so there!

At last the uneventful voyage came to an end, and with it terminated a fortnight's unmitigated happiness for both. Then after the novelty of a couple of day's Indian railway journey, they came to Frank's Headquarters on the outskirs of a jungle where he had to take up his duties as Assistant Forest Officer.

There was much to interest Elsie in her new mode of life, and the peculiar noisy solitude of the Indian forest appealed to her as a novelty.

At first she used to wander about with Fury, the little white foxterrier for escort, both in an ecstasy of solitary enjoyment.

It was a new experience to her to feel as if she were absolutely alone in an unpeopled world, though in reality she was within a few hundred yards of the camp, which was hidden safely out of sight behind a section of intervening jungle.

She would try to imagine herself a female Robinson Crusoe seeking adventures, but of late Frank had vetoed this spirit of enterprise, and the rambles had to be discontinued much to Elsie's disgust.

Frank was having an anxious time though he would not betray a trace of anxiety lest Elsie should be caused a moment's uneasiness.

Famine, following hard upon plague and drought, had rendered the poor cultivators desperate, and the country was growing more unsettled every day. There was no actual danger of anything serious happening, though petty crimes were rife in villages now, whereas, under normal conditions, a theft was a rare occurrence.

Elsie would often argue with Frank pityingly, "remember Frank the poor wretches are driven to extremities by sheer starvation, for necessity has no law, so in their case Justice should indeed be well tempered with Mercy."

"You are quite right dear," he would reply, "but in Government matters our civil Officers must always be guided by what is best for the largest number and therefore if they show any undue leniency there is the fear of its being construed as weakness, an inference bound to complicate the situation."

At night, Frank, worn out by his day's work, would be soothed to sleep by the monotonous incessant chirping of crickets and other insect life—the only sound to break the absolute stillness, till dawn stirred the camp into activity.

One night, Fury's shrill barks rent the air, startling Frank, who sprang out of bed in time to catch only a glimpse of a grey shadowy figure, which, gliding through the trees was soon lost to sight. He hastened back to reassure Elsie who was terrified to find that her loose gold bracelets had been slipped off her left arm which had been hanging out of the bed. The thief was not traced, but a few days later poor Fury was discovered lying dead in a bush some yards from the camp.

These two incidents prayed on Frank's mind and though he made light of them to Elsie, he desided henceforth to place his revolver invariably under his pillow on retiring for the night. He determined to send Elsie back to the city if any further disturbances occurred. Fear for her safety haunted him day and night. He knew she stood in no real danger but he dared take no risks, for if anything untoward happened to Elsie—and his breath caught at the bare thought of it how could he live another moment? How face in their peaceful English home the family who had so reluctantly entrusted their treasure to his care?

The weather was growing hotter, and one breathless night Elsie feeling restless and stifled after a particularly trying day, creps softly out of bed to the door of the tent.

Frank stirred slightly in his sleep muttering "kowe hai!"—"who is there?" He was dreaming of the robbery.

Elsie stood a few minutes just outside the door, then soothed by the soft night air and monotonous nocturnal sounds, returned to the bedroom.

Disturbed by the light footsteps mingling with his dream Frank started suddenly out of his nightmare, and seeing in the visible darkness a misty grey figure—half dream, half reality—advancing silently towards Elsie's side of the bed, sprang up firing immediately on the intruder.

An agonised shriek of "Frank"—a choking gasp—and the figure sank down in a heap on the floor.

Ah God: what was that cry?

Frank was wide awake enough now, and bending over Elsie called to her in a perfect frenzy of apprehension.

But the dear lips did not move in answer, the dear eyes did not open in response to his entreaties.

The terrified servants rushed in, but he ordered them to leave him alone with his dead, and they crept silently away to the village to get assistance, for they thought the sahib had suddenly gone mad and killed the poor gentle memsahib whom they all loved.

Gradually Frank realised the terrible truth. He would have to tell her family that it was he who had destroyed their treasure. He would have to account for her life to them, and above all, as in a vision, he saw the long vista of lonely years stretching before him. Years of intolerable yearning; years of vain self-reproach; years of mental torture, of horror and madness. How could he ever face her people? If he lived he might have to do that some day. No, no, that could never be. He had promised them to make her happiness the chief care of his life and now he has actually killed her with his own hand! If he could not keep his word to them he must make up for it by accompanying her into the mysteries of the life beyond the grave.

In a frenzy he stopped and kissed the dead lips. Then a second shot broke the silence of the night, momentarily interrupting the incessant hum of the insects.

Frank would face none but the Supreme Judge

MONA.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
B.A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THANA.

(Concluded.)

Civil Suit No. 1 of 1908. Bai Kaverbai Manchherjee Dubash, Plaintiff vs. the Secretary of State Defendant.

CLAIM Rs. 2,183-3-0.

The following issues were framed by Mr. De Souza with the remark that no other issue was sought:—

This brings me to the consideration of the defendant's contention that the plaintiff's claim as regards declaration and injunction is time-barred. This contension is founded on the allegation that at the original survey of 1861 the plaintiff's right to fixity of assessment was infringed by (1) applying an altogether different principle of assessment, (2) altering and increasing the assessment and (3) guaranteeing it for a period of 30 years only. There can be no doubt on the evidence that at the Survey of the Permanent Settlement introduced in 1798-99 was complecely set at naught and a new settlement was made on entirely difference principles. Under the old settlement the assessment was a definite and fixed share of the produce commutable into cash at decennially fixed rates at the option of the occupants. The survey settlement abolished the grain assessment and substituted a money assessment at certain rates per acre according to the quality of the soil. The occupants had no longer the option to pay their assessment in kind. The work as land was for the first time assessed. Further the assessment was substantially increased. Thus it appears from Major Francis' report, dated 8th August 1861 (vide Ex. 114 P. P. 78-81) that the assessment under the new settlement exceeded the revenue payble on the current year's cultivation by Rs. 22,651 being equal to an increase of about 34 per cent. Nearly half of this sum represented the assessment imposed on the work as lands. Allowing for this the increase on rice and garden cultivation came to about 22 per cent. The Collector reported that "by the proposed survey rates there will be an increase of nearly 18,000 and Rs. 16,000 compared with the average of 20 and 10 years and of above Rs. 17,000 on the cultivation of 1859-60 whilst the total revenue of the land now surveyed and assessed amounts in the aggregate to above Rs. 20,000 more than the average during the past years" (Ex. 144 p.84). This increase refers to the revenue of 64 villages of Salsette including Bandra. The increase for Bandra alone was proportionately greater as it was more lightly assessed than other villages under the old Settlement (Vide sec.36, clauses 15 to 17 of Reg. 1 of 1808). Thus it will be seen from the statement given at page 82 of Ex.114 that the total assessment of Bandra in 1859-60 was Rs. 3,281, whereas under the survey settlement it was to be Rs. 4,302. The revenue derived from rice-lands alone was Rs. 1,372 according to the average for 18 years before the survey; whereas under the survey settlement it was to be Rs. 2,520 on the cultivation of 1859-60 plus Rs. 56 for uncultivated rice-land. These figures show that the assessment for rice-lands in Bandra was increased by about 30 per cent. on the average for the previous 18 years; before the survey the fixed Godira of which the land in a suit formed part, was assessed at two moorus 6 faras and 5 adholis which was commuted into Rs. 45-6-10 for 1859-60 at Rs. 20 per moora (Vide Ex. 163). At the survey it was assessed at Rs. 50-6-0 of which Rs. 4-6-0 was for the land in suit. Before the survey the assessment for the land in suit was not separately shown. There could however be little doubt that the land shared in the increase that was made in the assesment of the field of which it formed part.

The survey rates for rice-lands are given at p.p. 83 of Ex. 114 as follows:—

	FOR SWEET RICE LAND.		
	Single crop. Rs.	Double crop. Rs.	Salt land.
Class I...	28	10	Rs.6-5-0
,, II...	7	8-12	
,, III...	6	7-8	4-8-0

The rice-lands in Bandra were assessed either under class I or class II. From Ex. 36 cl. 16 of the Regulation it appears that the old assessment for rice-land in Bandra was five faras 17 adholis per bigha which came to Rs. 4-10-6 per bigha at Rs. 20 per moora or Rs. 5-7-10 at an acre. All this shows that at the survey the assessment on rice-land was altered from grain to money assessment and was increased; and assessment on varkas land was imposed for the first time. But this was not all. The new assessment was guaranteed only for a period of 30 years, thus clearly indicating that the Government did not recognise the right of the occupants to a permanent fixity of assessment, but on the contrary reserved to itself the liberty of revising the assessment in future. The cumulative effect of all that was done at the survey was to completely destroy the permanent settlement and to substitute in its place an altogether different settlement which had none of the characteristics of the one it supplanted. But it is obvious that the permanent settlement could not be destroyed without also destroying the rights that the ryots derive from it. It must therefore be held that the plaintiff's right to permanent fixity of assessment was infringed in 1861 and that the cause for action for having that right declared and safeguarded by an injunction arose in that year. If the plaintiff had then filed a suit it could not have been dismissed for want of a cause of action. The suit should have been filed within six years under clause 16 or at my rate within 12 years under clause 12, of Act XIV of 1859 which was then in force and that not having been done in the present suit is in my opinion time-barred so far as the claim for declaration and injunction is concerned.

The question is, however, not one of limitation alone. The plaintiff's predecessors in title and after him the plaintiff had accepted the new Settlement in place of the old. They had accepted the occupancy of the land in the usual forms applicable to ordinary survey occupancies, the plaintiff's Kabulayat Ex. SO being in the form of prescribed rule 30 and appendix D of the rules under Bombay section I of 1865 (See p. p. 252 and 260 of the Survey and settlement Manual edition, 1882). Even now the plaintiff does not claim a declaration of her right to pay only the assessment fixed under the permanent settlement. What she claims is a declaration of her right to say Rs 4-10-6 which however was the assessment (excluding local fund cess) that was fixed at the original survey. She knows too well that she cannot ask for declaration that she is entitled to pay only the grain assessment (commutable into cash at decennial rates at her opinion). That her predecessor in title was paying before the survey, for that assessment has been altered in 1861 and has not been paid by her these 50 years. What she in effect wants is that the survey settlement which she had accepted in place of the permanent settlement may be treated as the permanent settlement. She must however be held to have accepted the survey settlement with all its incident including the liability to revision at the termination of the guaranteed period. Before the plaintiff can succeed on the ground that a specific limit to assessment had been established she must show that that limit has been preserved. The limit must have been established as well as preserved (C. F. See 4 Cl. 2 of Reg. XVII of 1827) or to use the words of the proviso to sec 52 of the Land Revenue Code there must be "legally subsisting" rights in limitation of the right of the sovereign to assess land at his discretion. The limit established by the permanent settlement could not subsist after the settlement was destroyed in 1861. The plaintiff claims a decree on the basis that the permanent settlement is still subsisting whereas as a matter of fact the settlement was done away with and superseded nearly 50 years ago. The court cannot base its decree on a fiction. Assuming however that the plaintiff had a subsisting right to fixity of assessment, I am of opinion that the right had recurrence only to the agricultural use of the land and could not be relied upon for claiming exemption from payment for using the the land for a non-agricultural purpose. This appears from the fact that the assessment fixed under the permanent settlement consisted of a share of the produce, and is further clear from the language of some of the sections of the Regulation. Thus, the third stipulation in the Proclamation (Section 43) says that the grain assessment will be invariable "whatever may be the quality, description or value of the produce of the soil"; and the fifth paragraph of the form of deed in section 44 says that "with the view of giving due encouragement to the improvement of agriculture in all its branches, it is herein further agreed by the Governor in Council that the above stipulated payment of batty in kind shall not restrict the said A. B.; his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns to the sole cultivation of batty; but that the said A. B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall be allowed, and are hereby declared at liberty to convert the said ground or such part or parts thereof as he or they may think fit to the cultivation of any other species of produce whatever; provided that the said A. B. etc., etc. do pay, at the period above stated, the quantity of batty thus determined as the rent of the said soil or in lieu thereof such sum or sums in cash as is, or are hereby or may hereafter be deseminally settled". The first clause of section 45 also only contemplates the soil being used for cultivation and to the holders being able to render it more "productive," without fear of any increase of the assessment. Section 50 shows that the deed of property was to be granted to the holder in order to "stimulate" him "to improve the land to the utmost extent". Notwithstanding the use of the expressions "proprietor" and "full property" as words to that effect, it appears to be very doubtful whether anything more than an occupancy right of an heritable and transferable nature was intended to be granted. In section 36, clause 16, the expression "proprietors of the soil" is actually used as synonymous with "occupants". Similarly in section 30, clause 2 "proprietors" is used as synonymous with "permanent possessor" and Mr. Revert Carnac's recommendation to grant deeds also related to the right of occupancy and "perpetual" possession". The use of the expression "perpetual proprietors" in the Proclamation also suggests that what was intended to be granted was merely the right of permanent occupation. However that may be, proprietory right to the soil "per se" connotes nothing as regards assessment and is independent of the liability to assessment (C. F. I. L. R. I Bom. 453 and 3 Bom. Law Reporter 1910). The liability to assessment remains unless the Crown has expressly exempted the land from such liability and if the exemption is granted either wholly or partially in reference to a particular user of the land it cannot be extended to a different user. In the present case, it is plain from the language of the Regulation that the use of the lands for a non-agricultural purpose was not at all contemplated. What was contemplated was the use of the land for purposes of agriculture and the assessment was permanently fixed with reference to such user only. Crown grants have to be construed strictly the rule laid down by Lord Stowell—which has been repeatedly followed—being "that the prerogatives and rights and emoluments of the Crown being conferred upon it for great purposes and for the public use it shall not be intended that such prerogatives, rights and emoluments are diminished by any grant beyond what such grant by a necessary and unavoidable construction can take away." (The Rehakat 1 C Rob. 237 236) Applying this rule in the present case, I am of opinion that the right of the Government to levy non-agricultural assessment in the event of the lands being diverted from their contemplated agricultural user was not affected by the grant in question. So far as the analogous the right of the Government to levy building fines in case of agricultural land converted into building sites is concerned, even the plaintiff's own understanding appears to have been that the right was not affected by the grant, for in 1886-87 and 1896-91 she had paid without protest building fines in respect of buildings erected in pot Nos. 3 and 9 (See Exs. 138 to 144).

Turning now to the Land Revenue Code, Sec. 45 provides that "All land, whether applied to agricultural or other purposes and wherever situate, is liable to the payment of land revenue to Government according to the rules hereinafter enacted except such as may be wholly exempted under the provisions of any special contract with Government or any law for the time being in force." The land in suit not being wholly exempted under any contract or law, it is liable to the payment of land revenue according to the rules contained in the subsequent sections of the Code. Section 48 of the code shows that there are three distinct sources of assessable interest in land according as it is used for agriculture or for deriving a non-agricultural profit, or as a building site. There are accordingly three distinct kinds of assessment, and even during the currency of a guaranteed settlement the assessment is liable to be altered and fixed at a different rate if the land is appropriated for the purpose other than the one for which it was appropriated at the commencement of the settlement, provided the settlement was made after the code came into force. If the settlement was made before the code came into force, the Collector would have to wait till the expiry of the settlement for altering the assessment. If however the land was allowed to be held free of assessment on condition of its being appropriated to a specific purpose, it can be assessed at any time if it is devoted to any other purpose. The section shows that in levying a building assessment on the land in suit after the expiry of the settlement of 1861, the Collector * was acting according to law. Section 48 deals with the different kinds of assessment that can be levied while section 53 deals with the amount that can be levied. The Collector is to fix the assessment at his discretion subject "inter alia," to the proviso "that in the case of land partially exempt from land revenue, or the liability of which to payment of land revenue is subject to special conditions or restrictions respect shall be had in the fixing of the assessment and the levy of the revenue to all right legally subsisting, according to the nature of the said rights." So that if the plaintiff's right to pay no more than the agricultural assessment fixed under the permanent settlement had been subsisting the Collector could not have increased the assessment so long as the land continued to be devoted to agriculture. This restriction on his discretion however applied solely to agricultural assessment. He could not however levy agricultural assessment any longer, for that would be violating the provisions of section 48 under which he must levy a building assessment as the land had been built upon. The plaintiff had no such right as would compel the Collector to fix the building assessment at a particular figure. I do not see how the Collector could have acted otherwise than he did without violating the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. The land had been assessed to pay an agricultural assessment under the survey settlement of 1861: The period of that settlement had expired; during the currency of the settlement the land had been converted into a building site under section 48, therefore the Collector could only levy upon it a building assessment at rates prescribed for such assessment; and so he did. If he had levied levied the assessment as before it would have been tantamount to assessing land appropriated for building as site if it was land used for agriculture. It is contended that in levying the assessment the Collector had violated the provisions of section 106 which lay down that "when a general classification of the soil of any area has been made a second time or when any original classification of any area has been approved by the Governor in Council as final, no such classification shall again be made with a view to the revision of the assessment of such area." What is asserted is that the land in dispute was classified twice before 1896 and it is now classified for the third time. The first classification it is said took place when the permanent settlement was introduced as is evidenced by section 36 clause 2 of Regulation I of 1808. It no doubt appears that at that time lands were surveyed "so as to ascertain their real annual value and fiscal capacity." I however doubt whether any such survey as was then made was as classification within the meaning of Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code as lands were not then classified according to their varying productive capacity for the purpose of applying varying rates of assessment. What was then done was to determine what each land actually produced so as to ascertain the Government's one-third share of the produce. But even assuming that a "classification" within the meaning of section 106 was made at the time, and admitting that there was a classification as to time of the original survey of 1861, there has been no further classifiction since within the meaning of the section. The section obviously refers only to classifications of lands "used for the purpose of agriculture alone" (C. F. Section 102 and 103), and in any case the mode of assessment adopted by the Special Officer for building site in accordance with the rules laid down in Government Resolution 1071, (Rr. III), dated 15th February 1902, does not constitute or include of "Classification" of the land. "Classification" is a soil valuation for the purpose of estimating its productive capacity for purposes of "agriculture." If the plaintiff's contention were correct it would mean that a land which has been twice classified before while it was being devoted to agriculture, could not be held liable for building assessment, thereafter even though it is converted into a building site. For the above reasons, I held that the assessment complained of was legally levied. It follows that the attachment and sale of plaintiff's moveable property and the attachment of her immoveable property were legal and the plaintiff was not entitled to recover any damages. If I had found that the levy of the assessment and consequently the attachment and sale were illegal, I would still have awarded to the plaintiff merely the value of the property sold as the only legal damages she is shown to have suffered (see "Madhavdas vs. the Secretary of State," VI Bom. Law Reporter, 1117). I would have taken the value of the property to be the amount (Rs. 362) realised at the auction as there is no satisfactory evidence to show that the property was worth more than that amount. The only witness called to proof that the property was worth more is plaintiff's son. He says that the property was worth over Rs. 1,000, but from his evidence taken as a whole it appears that he says so because, to use his own words. "The furniture had a special value in our own estimation." The damage arising from the nervous shock and consequent suffering entailed on the plaintiff by the attachment was in my opinion too remote to be recovered. Previous notice had been given to the plaintiff of the contemplated attachment and it is clear from the evidence of plaintiff's son that the plaintiffs suspected an attachment. If notwithstanding this she received a shock and became seriously ill on learning of the attachment. The result must be ascribed to her extreme old age weak health, and excessively nervous temperament. The test to be applied in such cases is whether the fear in which the plaintiff was put was such as, in the circumstances, would naturally be suffered by a person of ordinary courage and temper and such as might thereupon naturally and probably lead in the plaintiff's case to the physical defects complained of. Judging by this case, I am of opinion that the damage in the present case was too remote. If I had thought otherwise I would have allowed Rs. 200 on this account. I am not at all satisfied on the evidence that the plaintiff had suffered in reputation as a result of the attachment. If anything, she brave stand she was making against the Government must have raised her in the estimation of her acquaintances. As regards any annoyance or indignity suffered by her she is in my opinion not entitled to any damage. It has been contended for the defendant that even if the assessment was permanently fixed it Rs. 4-6 as alleged by the plaintiff still this would not limit the local fund cess recoverable since under section 6 of Bombay Act III of 1869, the cess is recoverable not only "on every rupee that is assessable to the ordinary land revenue, but also on every rupee that would have been so assessable had there been no alienation of such revenue." This contention is in my opinion not sound. There has been no alienation of land revenue in this case. In the view I have taken of the case, however the question does not arise. I am not prepared to hold that there was no reasonable or probable ground for instituting this suit. I therefore decline to award any compensation to the defendant for the temperary injunction obtained by the plaintiff.

The suit is dismissed with costs.

* FootNote—"By collector" I mean the special officer vested with the powers of the Collector under the code.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st SUNDAY, AFTER EASTER, 3RD APRIL, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat.
Hymns.—125, 370, (556, 558).
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Harwood in A flat.
Anthem—"They have taken away my Lord." Stainer.
Hymns.—133, 136.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collection for Church expenses and poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-20 p.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—136, 316, 220.
7-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns 215, 240.
8-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-00 pm.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—135, 232, 141.

WEEK DAYS.

Thursday, 8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Monday 5-15 p.m.—Mothers Union Meeting.
7 p. m.—Monthley Meeting of the Communicants Guild on Friday at 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Chare Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 45 a.m.—Matins.
8-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Morning Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—214, 207, 585.
Psalm.—30.
Anthem—162.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Malabar Hill.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—145 2nd Version.
Hymns.—379, 49, 249.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p.m.—Bible class.
7 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Preacher.—Rev. W. A Sawtell.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st April 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	1	12	30 p.m.	1	59
Teheran	1	12	10 p.m.	2	48
Suez	1	2	20 p.m.	0	35

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Macedonia," April 2.

The P. and O. Co's S. S. "Macedonia," Captain J. D. Andrews, R. N. R., Sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers:—

Adam, Mr W A
Aiers, Mr and Infant
Alberto, Mr
Alston, Mr J C
Ambrose, Mr B E
Angelo, Mr and Mrs W C
Apfelbeum, Mr J
Armstrong, Mr O
Ashby, Mr and Miss
Ashton Street, Lt-Col & Mrs
Astill, Miss
Atkinson, Mr G T A
Bacon, Mr S W
Bailey, Miss
Bald, Capt J A
Bartlett, Mr H G H
Bayley, Lt-Col and Servant
Beatty, Mr and Mrs C A P
Beatty, Mr and Mrs C A B
Beckett, Mr W R D
Bell, Brig Gen J A and 4 Servants
Benson-Cooke, Mr P G
Bergen, Mrs
Bergen, Mr P C
Bergen, Rev P D
Berry, Mr T
Bevor, Mrs
Bisknall, Mr and Mrs W A
Bingham, Mr F A
Blachley, Mrs C O
Bockler, Mr L
Boole, Mr A W
Bond, Mr, Mrs H W & child
Bonnand, Mr A
Bowen, Rowell, Mrs W
Brrddyll Mrs
Bratt, Mr and Mrs G H
Brooke, Miss O
Brown, Mrs C
Brown, Mr E
Brown, Mr G
Brown, Mrs G
Bryant, Mr C E
Buchanan Lt-Col Kenneth
Buckler, Mr W H
Bulkley, Mr and Mrs Wilford
Bullough, Miss
Burcher, Mr F T
Butler, Mr R
Butler, Mr W
Caudell, G F
Caldwell, Mr and Mrs J
Campbell, Dr Mrs O G and Miss
Carmichael, Mr James
Carthew, Dr M
Caw, Mr R C
Chamberlain, Deaconess F W
Charmary, Mr A H D
Charnock, Mr C J
Charra, Miss C A
Charra, Mrs L
Charra, Miss M J
Charra, Miss A
Childe, Lt-Col F L
Clark, Mr James
Clark, Mr W H
Clegg, Mr H A M
Clerk, Miss Jane I M
Clerk, Miss Mary E
Clibborn, C I E, Lt Col J
Clibborn, Mrs
Cobbe, Maj H H
Cockell, Mr H
Cole Mr J C
Collins, Mrs H and Miss
Cooper, Mr H A
Cordeux, Mrs J C and infant
Cossens, Mr J P L
Covell, Miss
Cox, R N Surg A B
Crawford, Mr G A
Crossthwait, Miss E F
Cruickshank, Mr J
Cunning, Mr Mrs E O, two Children and Amah
Currie, Mrs A C
Dawes, Capt and Mrs E S
Dean, Mr J G
Dearn, Mr W F
de Madre, Compte
deHamel, Major B
de Pahlen, Count and Countess,
Dickin, Miss
Dickins, Mrs
Dickinson, Mrs W E R
Douglas, Mrs W W
Doughlas, C B Maj-Gen
Downing, Mrs C
Dudley, Mr H P
Duncan, Mr A B C
Earner, Mr M
Ellis, Nr and mrs Percy
Erck, Ct Col J C W
Farrington, Nr S H
Farthing, miss m J
Farthing, Miss N E
Feetham, Nrs E
Fellows, Nrs J W & child
Ferrers Nicholson, Nrs
Flanlay, Mr A B
Fletcher, miss
Frandlin, mr C B
Frands, miss D
Fraser, mr R F
Frecheville, mr W
French mrs V C
French, Miss
French, Miss
Forbes, Mr J m
Foster m G N
Furniss, Nr S
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Gates, Mrs F
German, Mr and Mrs J
Gibson, Two Misses
Giles, Mr and Miss
Gillespie, Miss
Gilmour, Mr D W
Glover, Miss
Goodchild, Mr W
Good, Mr J W
Goode, Mr and Mrs T W
Goodman, Major, Mrs and Miss
Gordon, R N Surg J M
Gosling, Miss J
Gould, Mrs R J and 3 children
Greenhill, Mr W
Greig, Mr, Mrs H and Miss
Greig, Mr and Miss
Graham, Hon Mr C W N
Grant, Capt W D
Guinness, Mr, Mrs C and Miss
Gwyther, Mr and Mrs F E
Hadwen, Mr J W
Hall, Mrs J
Harper, Mr and Mrs
Harrison, Mr F M
Harrison, Rev J C
Hassett, Mr E E
Hawes, Mrs C H and infant
Hawley, Capt and Mrs W G B J
Hatchell, Mr H M
Haman, Mr A
Harman, Mrs and 2 children
Harrison, Mrs R W and 2 children
Heal, Mr J H
Henry, Mr J
Head Moore, Dr E
Heasman, Dr and Mrs W J and Maid
Heasman, Miss
Heenan, Mr J A
Hethewell, Mrs W G and two children
Hill, Mr and Mrs J
Hirst, Mr S
Hobson, Mr H E
Hodge, Miss
Hodgkin, Dr H T, Mrs and 2 children
Hodgkin, Mr R
Holkar, Mr S T
Hooper, R N Surg A O
Hope, R N Capt J, Mrs and Miss
Hudson, Miss
Hughes, Mr J D E
Hume, Mrs S G W
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Jackman, Mr S
Jacob, Col S C
Jacklt, Mr F
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Kirkman, Mr W H
Kirkpatrick, Mr W
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Kimmel, Mr F A
Kizkwood, Dr Mrs and 2 children
Knowles, R N Lieut C H
Knowles, Mrs Infant and Amah
Laing, Miss A
Lane, Mr A T M
Lander, Mrs and Inft
Lander, Miss D
Lander, Miss K
Lane, Mrs S A and child
Lattey, Mrs and infant
Lawson, Mrs C S
Levy, Mr
Leoy, Mr and Mrs
Lenaghen, Mr J
Leask, Dr J and Mrs
Livesley, Mr J
Liley, Mr W H
Low, Mrs Bruce
Lupton, Mr Mrs W J E and child
Lyddon, Mr C R
MacGregor, Mr J
Mackertich, Mrs
Maclain, Mrs A F
Macpherson, Hon Mr J M
Magnall, Mr E J
Mc[illegible]ll, Mr G Flamank
Marriott, Mrs and friend
Martin, Mrs E
Mascalfe, Mr E P
Mathews, Miss J
Maxwell, Mrs Hamilton
Marshall, Mr Osborne
Mathews, Mr T L
Macnair, Mr J L
Macfarlane, Mrs W
Mclean, Mr and Mrs A
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McKinney, Miss
McKinny, Miss A
Meed, Mr T
Mehta, Mr S B
Menzies, Mr H C
Michells, Mr and Mrs Montefiore and Maid
Micholls, Miss
Millar, Mr D L
Miller, Mrs Geetge
Mills, Capt P S
Milne, Mr W
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs J F N
Morse, Rev and Mrs S R
Moss, Mr C H
Moxon, Mr W
Morrell, Mr C G
Molyneaux, Mr J H.
Morgan, H B.
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Murry, Mr Reginald.
Murry, Mrs.
Mylne, Mr and Mrs T
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Noble, R N Lt-Comdr F B
O'Brien, Major, Mrs, A J and 2 infant
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Orchard, Mr, Mrs, D G child and infant
Osteli, Miss
Paget, Sir B and Lady
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Pennywick, Mr J
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Phillips, Mr R P
Porter, Capt
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Precot, Mrs F A
Preston, Mr R C
Preston, Mrs Sydney
Procter Watson, Mr and Mrs
Rawling, Mr C S
Rebsch, Mrs E R
Reed, Mr.
Reid, Lady
Ressich, Mr V C
Reynolds, Mrs H C
Rhind, Miss J P
Ridler, Rev and Mrs 3 children and Amah
Richards, Mr H
Richardson, Mr H G
Richardson, Mrs and children
Richard, R N, Asst Paymaster
Rimond Mr A and Miss
Rissland, Mr H L and Mrs
Roberts, Rev F D O
Roberts, Mrs
Robertson, Mr D G
Robertson, Mrs J
Ross, Mr G F
Ross, Maj F G C
Ryan, R N, Capt F E C and Mrs
Sanderson, Mr C E F
Sanderson, Miss
Sanderson, Miss J
Sandilands, Capt H E
Saundeza, Mr C
Sarge, Mr R A
Sassen, Mr H
Schafer, R N, Lieut J S
Seaman, Mr W C
Sellar, Mr A M
Sherman, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr Jas J
Singh, Mr Jratab
Singh, Mr Bagendra
Smith, Mr
Smith, Mr J F
Smith, Justice S
Sopper, Mr E
Spence, Mr G A
Spence, Mr R M
Spencer, Mr H
Spencer, Miss
Stamp, Mr W H
Steedman, Mr R S
Stevenson, Mr C C Mrs
Stewart, Mr R
Stohart, Mr L
Sutherland, Mr and Mrs W
Street, Mr H E
Stewart, Miss A M
Stratton, Mr W
Sykes, Mr and Mrs A L
Taylor, Dr, Mrs and Miss
Taylor, Mr J W
Thomas, Mr and Mrs G
Thomas, Miss
Thompson, Mr John
Thomson, Mr R S
Thomson, Mr W H
Tickell, R N, Lieut Comdr H B
Tomkins, Mr H
Tough, Mr W
Trimbakrao, Mr V
Tuener, Mrs
Tuite-Dalton, Mr E G
Turpin, Mr A
Turner, Mr Skinner
Vandekerhave, Mr E
Vishunprasad, Mr Hariprasad
Wade, Miss N M
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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 2nd April, 1910.

THE STATE PAPERS OF WARREN HASTINGS.

MR. G. W. FORREST, C. I. E., whom old Elphinstonians will recollect as one of their professors in years gone by, and who was a valued contributor to this journal in the days of Mr. J. M. Maclean, is well-known in Oriental literary circles as an industrious and successful explorer of official muniments relating to the earlier periods of the Company's rule, which were first revealed to us by the researches and publications of Long, Talboys Wheeler and others in the second half of last century. Indeed, a considerable portion of his Indian career was spent in this interesting occupation, as a quarter of a century ago he was translated from educational work to the Directorship of the Bombay Records and at a later date he filled a similar position under the Government of India until the completion of his service a few years since. While in the East he edited and printed a series of valuable selections from these old State papers which are useful auxiliaries to the standard histories of our administration as they throw light on many obscure points and enable us to comprehend more clearly the motives that originated acts of policy in the days when there were no Legislative Councils and diligent questioners and debaters of the excesses of the Empire. Although Mr. Forrest's official connection with the East ceased while Lord Curzon was toiling after the ideals he had set before himself, he has not been content to lapse into the comparative obscurity which so frequently overtakes many distinguished Anglo-Indians when their names are transferred to the pension list as he has been an occasional writer on current questions touching its affairs, and has evidently not forsaken his old occupation, in which he reappears as the author of two portly volumes reviving the ever-interesting story of Warren Hastings and his contemporaries after the elevation of Bengal into a Governor-Generalship as the result of the Company's acquisition of the Dewani of the three provinces.

Mr. Forrest has already given us his impressions of this period in his "Administration of Warren Hastings," issued a good many years ago, but he has now rewritten the introductory portion of the older work and presents it as a preamble to the State papers reprinted in these volumes which deal with the most important measures of the Company's first Governor-General. Mr. Forrest's scholarly and comprehensive preface which extends over some hundreds of pages is in reality a well-planned and useful condensation of a story which has been written from many standpoints since the days when Macaulay used Gleig's biography as a basis for his vituperative attack on Hastings, and to understand the situation and the causes which originated the impeachment it has hitherto been necessary to seek information from a long list of authorities whose views are irreconcilable. As we know, Hastings was acquitted of the crimes laid against him, after an investigation by the Lords, which extended over eight years, and the injustice of these accusations was recognised by the majority of the commentators on them, although as recently as a quarter of a century since we find a Bengal Civilian convicting him of the judicial murder of Nanda Kumar. But Sir James Stephen's critical and exhaustive examination of the documents relating to their famous trial has since removed all doubts on the point and finally vindicated his memory from the last of the aspersions made against it. The charges of personal corruption, allegations of oppression and other calumnies in Burke and Sheridan's indictment, inspired by his ex-colleague, Francis, were completely refuted during the trial and his innocence was convincingly accepted by the House of Commons when a few years later he appeared before it to give evidence concerning the renewal of the Company's Charter, and the members "rose to their feet and stood silent and bare-headed when he was leaving the Chamber," a scene which was repeated in the Lords a day later. Mr. Forrest has made a careful examination of all the principal authorities on the administration of the first Governor-General and by their aid and the light thrown upon his actions and policy by a study after numerous State documents which he indited reaches the verdict that Hastings is completely absolved from the accusations of his traducers, an opinion which will be readily accepted by all who are familiar with the voluminous literature of this interesting period.

The papers reprinted in these volumes are a descriptive account of Bengal on the conclusion of his rule in 1785, a narrative of the occurrences at Benares resulting from the disaffection of the Rajah, and the despatches on the Rohilla war, with a few appendices giving details of the judicial revenue reforms introduced by him. The latter, combined with his vigorous policy towards the Marathas and the other powers which then contested our growing supremacy, were the chief features of his administration. His early career was spent in the province which he subsequently ruled and on his first return to England after some years of service under the Company it seemed likely that his connection with the East might not be resumed, as he had acquired a modest competency by the means resorted to in those days to supplement the small emoluments allowed to the Writers and Factors. But financial considerations caused by the loss of the sum he had amassed obliged him to apply to the Directors for re-employment and his second term of service dates from his appointment as "Second in Council" at Madras in 1769. A couple of years later he was made Governor of Bengal and in 1774 after the passing of the Act which transformed it into a Governor-Generalship with an Executive Council he became the first in the long list of rulers with that title until the Company made way for the Crown after the Mutiny. Mr. Forrest's introductory chapter is a useful and comprehensive summary of all the important occurrences during the eventful thirteen years of Hasting's pro-consulship, and under his skilful guidance we can follow his efforts to convert Bengal into a paying province by the substitution of European Collectors for an incompetent native agency; his strife with an arbitrary Council led by Francis, his most bitter and unscrupulous opponent; the celebrated Nanda Kumar trial and its consequences; his transactions with Oudh and the Rohillas; his deposition of the Rajah of Benares, and finally his strong and fortunate intervention in the affairs of Bombay, where the first and second Maratha wars had produced a heritage of trouble and danger and in South India where the Mysore usurper, Hyder Ali, threatened the extinction of the Company's power, a prospect which was only arrested by the hurrying of reinforcements from Bengal and placing operations under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Eyre Coote. These and many matters of minor importance are all recited and explained in Mr. Forrest's review of his career by references to contemporary authorities and original State documents preserved in the old Bengal archives; consequently his first volume assumes the form of a condensed history of a remarkable administration, which may be consulted with profit by students and others in search of information touching the early annals of the Company's empire-building. Apparently it is the compiler's intention to publish a series of text books containing the most memorable events, supported by reproductions of the State documents issued in connection with them, of the reigns of the rulers of India who succeeded Hastings, and if Mr. Forrest's future ventures in this direction are as well planned as the present one, they will rank as an historical encyclopædia, classifying in chronological order the principal occurrences which have marked the growth of our Empire in the East to its existing dimensions.

EDISON'S STORAGE BATTERY.

THE world waited a very long time for the storage battery that Mr. Thomas Edison has worked at so impatiently. Many people, who know nothing of experiments, had long since decided that the inventor had failed, and would not acknowledge his defeat, but others who know of the wide gulf which often separates the most rational conception of a new thing from its final, workable, enduring, and commercial form, knew that only one circumstance could prevent Edison from realising his perfectly rational project, and that is, death. Fortunately the great reaper has spared him through countless difficulties of form of material, of arrangement of cost and that at last in the early days of this year a street railway car was publicly tested at Orange, U. S. A., fitted with the long expected storage battery which has occupied the inventor for nearly ten years. This trial was by no means the first test, for during two years batteries had been on trial on motor-cars under the severest conditions. The problem before Mr. Edison was not merely the invention of a new secondary battery; it included a new design of car, for he found that the existing cars were all unnecessarily heavy. The car tested at Orange carried 28 persons in all and weighed about five tons including the batteries or nearly half the weight of the ordinary street car of the same size. The foundation of the new car consists of two eighteen foot lattice girders of steel electrically welded and resembling the sides of the bridge, and around these the car is constructed. Two 5-horse motors, working at 110 volts, supply the power, which is transmitted by silent chains without any toothed gearing. The axles are divided at the middle and connected by long sleeves, so that in passing round a curve there is no slipping of wheels on either side. The upper work is of the lightest kind and the roof is one piece of veneer, as no trolley pole has to be supported. It is claimed that the batteries will suffice to run the car 150 miles continuously. No hitch of any kind occurred during the trial of this car and as electrical traction has of late come largely into favour, in the United States, there can be little doubt regarding the great demand which will arise for Edison Storage Batteries. Along with the change of motive power a great alteration in weight had taken place among passenger vehicles. The electric car tested at Orange, which with all its refinements of design, weighed 400 lbs. per person, carried a weight that seems excessive when compared with the 140 lbs. per person of the Bombay two-horse tram car. But the storage battery charged with crushed grain and hay, and known as a horse is a far more perfect machine than any yet made by the hand of man unapproachable even in economy of the fuel employed, for the Bombay horse-cars ran at a cost per car mile lower than any other tram vehicles in the world. Electrical companies have recognised the advantage of being able to sell current in the early morning hours for storage in secondary batteries even at low rates per unit, and when the public is able to choose between electric current and petrol, under equal conditions of cost and convenience, no hesitation is possible. A motor that is both silent, odourless, and under perfect control with simple mechanism, appeals to all. We may look forward at an early date to see the first Edison motor-cars in India and then will begin a competition which, it is to be devoutly hoped, may drive the present noisy, foul smelling vehicles off our streets. There is no reason to suppose that the new storage battery is the "last word" on the subject in respect of weight, but it has brought the problem of storage on vehicles within manageable compass for all but touring cars. The Edison Storage Battery is not limited in its application to vehicles alone; its domestic and industrial uses will be numerous and varied; the electric motor boat will follow the electric car, and accumulated current may be handled and distributed like soda water and used for domestic laundry work, house cleaning, boot brushing, the grinding of grain, knife cleaning and many other useful purposes, tending always to reduce our dependence on that necessary nuisance the domestic servant.

SOME RACIAL ORIGINS.

MR. E. THURSTON C.I.E., has now published, a short time prior to his retirement in June next from the service of the Madras Government, a volume, "Castes and Tribes of Southern India," stating the interesting and valuable conclusions at which he has arrived concerning their origin during a long scientific career in the Presidency. He very fully discusses the probable racial origin of the agricultural and industrial castes as well as the forest and hill-tribes, about which experts have made great debate. Mr. Thurston favours a view, which is gaining ground among scientists in England, that the South Indian forest and hill-tribes are very nearly akin to the Sakais of the Malay Peninsula. For these then he discards the old name "Dravidian" applied by Bishop Caldwell to the non-Brahmins of the South and styles them "pre-Dravidian." The Dravidian race proper, he believes, is represented by the cultivator, and industrial workers. The Dravidian people too at some early time found their way to Australia, and the present aboriginal inhabitants of the Island Continent, have linguistic, social and physical peculiarities still to be seen amongst these castes of Southern India. Mr. Thurston believes too that there is a considerable difference between the high class cultured Brahmin with his long narrow nose and his less civilised brother with dark skin and short broad nose. He believes this to be due to racial admixture, and suggests that the latter class of Brahmin must be the result of crossing with a dark-skinned and broad-nosed race of short stature. The book which is in seven volumes is bound to attract a great deal of attention from anthropologists.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

BARNSLEY'S defeat of Everton by the comfortable margin of three goals to nil, wired by Reuter yesterday, is the big surprise of this year's English Cup tournament. Barnsley are struggling along about half way down the second division, while Everton occupy a pretty similar position in the first. Barnsley, however have shown wonderfully good form in the Cup ties, though they were certainly not expected to be good enough for the famous Liverpol Club. At the same time their success against them cannot be a fluke. Three goals to nil is decisive enough and that Barnsley have real mettle is shown by their previous draw with the same side. The final this year will be a notable one. Barnsley will be opposed by Newcastle United, who, taking them on their average form for the last five years, have been quite the best team in England. Either Newcastle must break their run of bad luck in finals,—they have already figured in three unsuccessfully—or there will be a repetition of the result of two years ago when Wolverhampton Wanderers were winners. This time, however, we should fancy that Newcastle will at last have their reward.

THE Viceroy has promised to send his portrait to the Central Hindu College at Benares.

MR. DENHAM, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, proceeds Home on leave this hot weather.

THE Camp Office of the Survey of India will reopen at Simla in May.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate proceeds on short tour to Lucknow, Meerut and Rawalpindi arriving at Simla on the 16th April.

THE project of holding a Russian Exhibition in London next year has been abandoned. The Council of Ministers favours the idea, but is of opinion that the exhibition should not be held earlier than 1912.

FROM the 19th to the 25th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 315 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 389. The death-rate was 39·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 40·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 128; bowel complaints, 62; and other causes, 199.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORDS VS. COMMONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

TO THOSE who wish to think imperially, perhaps the most interesting side of the protracted and not particularly illuminating debate initiated by Lord Rosebery on Monday, was the bearing of the numerous proposals for the reform or reconstitution of the House of Lords on our oversea possessions and dominions. In all this talk about mending or ending the Peers there are two outstanding points, first the effect of the proposed changes on our fellow-subjects in remote parts of the Empire, and second the desirability of introducing representatives of India and the Colonies in a reformed Second, or as some would call Upper, Chamber. The latter is more difficult than some enthusiasts imagine and was carefully avoided by Lord Rosebery. But he had a great deal to say about the other aspect of the matter, and here, perhaps, he was not so candid as in some other parts of his exhaustive speech. Criticising the Government scheme he said:—"They are deliberately about to establish government by single Chamber without regard to precedents or authority or history, with a sole view to their own convenience and the wishes of a large section of their followers. That is the effect on these islands. What will be the effect on the Empire when these resolutions are made known to the Empire? You will announce from that bench to the great Dominions of the Crown outside these islands that the House of Lords has been first emasculated and then abolished; and that a *paulo post futurum* Second Chamber is about to be brought in, or may be discerned in the political mirage but never likely to be realized. Will not that bring about some diminution of confidence on the part of those Dominions of the Crown with regard to this Parliament? A single Chamber which is liable to every form of impulse which is liable to every gust of popular enthusiasm, is a singularly strange centre for a disseminated Empire like ours. Our strength as a centre does not lie in forcing the pace for our Colonies, but in moderating, sobering, and guiding them, and so careful have we been that not merely should they be moderated, sobered, and guided from the centre, that wherever we have granted a Constitution to a self-governing colony we have taken the greatest pains to plant side by side with an elective Chamber at least an equally strong and efficient Second Chamber. I am afraid the Dominions would ask their bewildered representatives in this country, 'Are these Second Chambers for external application only? (Laughter.) Are they of no use to the Mother Country which insisted on our receiving them, sometimes very unwillingly? And are we now to be told—these great self-governing communities will say—this is all very well for you: but we, the heart, the parent and the mainspring of the Empire, are going to be satisfied with a rump of a Senate or no Senate at all?' (Cheers.) Now, what will the Greater *Britains* say? The Greater *Britains*, I think, you will all acknowledge in this House, are day by day influencing, more and more, our convictions and our proceedings in this country. These great forward communities, which some of us have visited, represent, to some extent, our future; and, therefore, we take into account their counsels and their opinions every day more and more. Will this inspire confidence in these great communities?"

The somewhat remarkable omission to which I have referred was commented upon by Lord Onslow who regretted that the mover of the resolution had been silent as to the possibility of bringing into the House of Lords some representation of the great Dominions oversea. The difficulty, in his opinion, lay not in that House, nor indeed in this country, and it was to be hoped that the result of the debate would lead to some suggestion from overseas as to the manner in which it would be most acceptable to those great Dominions to be included in the Second Chamber of this country. Lord Northcote, however, frankly declared that he was opposed to including "representatives from the oversea Dominions" though he has postponed telling the country what his reasons are. So far as I have observed no other Peer except Lord Lansdowne thought the matter of sufficient importance to be dealt with and he has, I fancy, given that picturesque and attractive proposal its quietus. "Surely", he says to the advocates of Colonial representations—some of them at all events do not, I fear, particularly want Indian representation "an Imperial Parliament is one thing and a Second Chamber another thing, and I should like to ask those who are most familiar with public opinion in the great Colonies whether these Colonies themselves would greatly care to be associated with us in the everyday work of legislation. They have their own public business to attend to and we have ours, and although I yield to no one in my desire that these Colonial statesmen should receive every honour that we can offer them, I cannot help thinking that this particular honour is one of the least appropriate. I do not think the Colonies would part with their best men in order that those men should attend regularly in your Lordships' House, and I do not think the Colonies would be grateful for the amount of representation which by the force of circumstances we should be able to give them by admitting what necessarily must be a small number of their public men to this Assembly." Lord Curzon who almost alone amongst the speakers in the protracted debate, was as emphatic as Lord Rosebery in testifying to the love of Colonial Democrats for the House of Autocrats, Unfortunately Mr. Lloyd George was not present to hear Lord Curzon say that the Colonies would sooner have a Second Chamber of Dukes than a First Chamber of Demagogues. "If", he continued, "these considerations apply to great democratic communities like the Colonies, how much more do they operate in the case of an ancient and aristocratic continent like Asia? If you ask the potentates of Asia or the Princes of India to which House they look with greater respect and greater sympathy, I very much doubt whether they will reply, "The House that sits across the way." The House of Lords is regarded throughout India with enormous veneration and respect. This is largely due to the fact that the composition of this House rests on a basis which is familiar to every stratum of Indian society; and I beg of you to be very careful that in your scheme for reforming this House you do not destroy that respect, that veneration which is essential not merely to your Constitution but to the maintenance of your Empire. You cannot afford in the pursuit of any merely party interest to ignore the point of view of the Empire, and it is impossible for any party to remodel the Constitution in order to satisfy its domestic interests at home without any regard to the impression that may be produced in those wider areas across the seas." Lord Crewe in replying at the end of the debate said:—"Lord Curzon, in defending the hereditary principle, spoke of what would be the opinion of the Dominions everseas, and also of India, if there were a serious departure from that principle. What the noble Viscount said about the views of the Dominions was, I confess, new to me." And it is new to many of us who have quite as much knowledge of Colonial opinion as Lord Curzon can possibly possess. As to India, of course, Lord Curzon speaks with authority, but does he not go a little too far when he says that "throughout India" the House of Lords is "regarded with enormous veneration and respect?" Sir Bampfylde Fuller will not like what Lord Lansdowne said about overseas representation. Sir Bampfylde has just been expressing views exactly opposite to those of the Conservative leader in the House of Lords. While, however, he is not in his general argument very convincing, there is force in what he says about the idea of an Imperial Council which has great attractions for many persons. He fears that if such a Council were established its fate would be that of the body of gentlemen over whom Lord Morley presides to-day. "The Council of the Secretary of State for India," Sir Bamphfylde points out "represents an attempt to give India a voice in the policy of the Government. But it has been unable to hold its own against the Cabinet, and its authority has been limited to matters of administrative detail. Upon questions of high policy it is rarely even consulted." Create an Imperial Council and there would be a clash of opinion such as has limited the usefulness of the India Council: "the views of the Cabinet would prevail and friction would be increased by the superior dignity of the Council that would be overruled." So much for the somewhat feverish attempts, as some would describe them, of the peers to set their own house in order. It would be useless to discuss the ministerial plan, partly because we are not sure what it exactly will be and secondly because there does not seem to be much chance of its being carried. I do not agree with those Liberal papers which say that the Government have recovered the position they occupied immediately after their late appeal to the country and if the next appeal is to come as soon as Mr. Redmond suggests there cannot be much doubt as to the result. Short of a miracle the Government must, I think, be defeated.

LORD MORLEY'S MOUTHPIECE.

A Northern paper published a week ago the following sarcastic paragraph:—"Somebody at the India Office is not yet aware that Mr. Buchanan has ceased to be Under Secretary. The Parliamentary papers to-day contain three printed answers by the Under Secretary for India, and they are attributed to Mr. Buchanan. He was succeeded last year by the Master of Elibank, and now the Office is held by Mr. Montagu." But I should have thought that the person at fault was not somebody at the India Office, but Sir Courtenay Ilbert or whoever edits the "Orders of the Day." The mistake, however, is perhaps excusable, but not very flattering to the Master of Elibank, who succeeded Mr. Buchanan when ill-health compelled that able man to retire from the Ministry. Viscount Morley's Indian Secretaryship will be memorable in various ways and not least for the fact that he has had during his term of Office no fewer than five successive Under Secretaries and he is not yet out of Office. Three are mentioned above, the other two are Mr. J.E. Ellis, whose appointment was and is a mystery and Mr. Charles Hobhouse. In this respect Lord Morley has established a record.

INDIAN ART AND THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

The current number of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts contains an article by Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., calling attention to the Indian Art Section which he and others are organizing as an adjunct of the coming Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace. As unfortunately nearly always happens in the case of India there is very little time available, but the Committee are doing their best and if they are supported as they should be the Indian Court at Sydenham ought not to be the least attractive feature of the great show. Even if there were time there is not space for an adequate illustration of the life and industries of the country, but as Colonel Hendley points out the manufactures and products of the Indian Empire have been frequently exhibited and "it is believed"—I hope the belief is well founded—that they are well known. It is not so certain, however that this is the case as regards the arts of the country and their development, and their historical importance, especially when they are studied in connection with other countries and with the more ancient civilisations. Even amongst experts and connoisseurs, as was proved by recent discussions at the Royal Society of Arts on papers by Mr. Cecil L. Burns and by Mr. E. B. Havell there was considerable divergence of opinion on the subject. "In these circumstances," Colonel Hendley goes on to say, "it would appear that an attempt to illustrate Indian art is peculiarly opportune, and should attract a good many persons and arouse much interest in our great possessions. The Committee, some of whose members took part in the discussions already referred to, hope that all who are interested in the subject, and who possess anything which would serve to illustrate it, will support them by loans of various kinds." The kind of exhibits required fall under eight headings viz. 1 Paintings and Drawings (original and copies; 2 Decorative Art (Applied Art); 3 Jewellery and Personal Ornaments of artistic character; 4 Art Manufactures in Metal; 5 Art manufactures in Wood, Ivory, Lacquered Wares; 6. Lapidaries Work and Carved Tracery in stone; 7 Pottery, Tiles; 8 Small carpets of Early Periods, Art Fabrics. It is hoped that the new Calcutta School of Painting of which we have heard so much and about which Mr. Havell and Dr. Coomaraswamy are so enthusiastic will be well represented and already the organisers have received promises of many examples of Moghul Art.

THE BODEN FOUNDATION.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY.

Most people connected with India probably know that the "Boden Foundation" at the University of Oxford comprising a well paid professorship of Sanskrit and four scholarships of £50 per annum each owes its existence to the liberality of a certain Colonel Joseph Boden, of the Bombay army, who died all but a hundred years ago, but few, I imagine are aware of the conditions under which the bequest was made. Boden was not himself a Sanskritist or even a man of literary tastes, but he was a zealous Christian and strange as it may appear he established this well known chair, together with the scholarships already mentioned, from purely religious motives. In his will he left the residue of his personal estate to the "University of Oxford to be by that body appropriated in and towards the erection and endowment of a professorship in the Sanskrit language at or in any or either of the colleges in the said University, being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of that language will be a means of enabling my countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian religion by disseminating a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures among them more effectually than all other means whatsoever."

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LAST YEAR'S REVENUE.

Thirty-one Million Deficit.

LIGHTNING LEGISLATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith said he hoped that the debate on his motion to go into Committee to consider the relations between the two Houses would be concluded on Monday. A motion would be submitted on Tuesday, limiting the time for the discussion of the Lords' resolutions. As soon as those were adopted, a motion would be submitted, limiting the time for the discussion of the Budget. It is understood that a fortnight will be allowed for the discussion of the Lords' resolutions in Committee, and only one week for the Budget.

The announcement is generally interpreted as indicating that the Government have resolved to hasten the issue, that the Nationalists will not oppose the Budget, and that there will be an election early in May.

Sir R. Finlay, moving the official Opposition amendment to Mr. Asquith's motion this afternoon, said apart from the fact that the Government did not intend to reform the Lords, no reform would render the Government's proposals even tolerable. They meant a single Chamber Government, and against that they had the experience of the whole civilised world.

Mr. Lloyd-George's election speeches admitted that there had been tacking on the Budget.

The Attorney-General denied tacking, and denounced the action of the Lords. He declared that to give the Lords control of finance would make it the supreme Chamber with power to dissolve the House of Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Revenue for the financial year ended yesterday showed a deficit of £31,143,544, including income-tax which showed deficit of £23,805,000 as compared with the estimates.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Churchill said the Government, immediately the veto was finished, would march forward with the Budget regardless of consequences. "Unless the House of Commons carries the Budget, it is idle to expect the King or country to carry the veto. It is now necessary for the Crown and House of Commons acting together to restore the balance of the constitution and restrict the veto of the House of Lords forever."

Mr. Churchill said he believed Government would succeed in carrying both the veto and the Budget to the steps of the Throne.

Mr. O'Brien, speaking at Cork last night, inaugurated the "All for Ireland League." He lengthily denounced Mr. Redmond's policy.

A number of prominent Irish Unionists were present.

LATER.

In view of the statements of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, the papers speculate as to whether the deal with the Irish has been effected.

The *Morning Leader* says the bargain has unhappily not yet been struck, but negotiations continue. Messrs. Redmond and Dillon will speak in Ireland on the 3rd and definite pronouncements are then expected In the meantime both the parties are most active preparing for election.

The Master of Elibank will confer with party leaders in Lancashire on the 8th instant and Conservative headquarters do likewise on the 4th.

NEW ZEALAND DEBENTURES.

New Issue.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

£1,850,000 3½ per cent. New Zealand debentures have been issued. They are convertible in five years. The price of the issue is 98½.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL CUP.

Big Surprise in Semi-finals.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The tie in the semi-final of the Association Cup was played off this afternoon at Manchester, and Barnsley defeated Everton by 3 goals to nil.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The deaths are announced of Sir Frederick Saunders and Canon Drew.

[Rev. Harry Drew, M.A., was Rector since 1904 of Hawarden, the seat of Gladstone. He married in 1886 Mary, the third daughter of Gladstone, when he was curate of Hawarden, 1883-93. He was sent as Assistant Priest, St. Saviour's, Claremont, Cape Town, in 1894; from 1894-97 he was 1st Warden of St. Deinol's Hostel and Library, founded by Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone for the promotion of sacred study. He was appointed Curnal Canon of St. Asaph in 1903 and was Vicar of Buckley Chester, from 1897-1904.

[Sir Frederick Richard Saunders, K. C. M. G., (born in 1838) was the son of Frederick Saunders of the Ceylon Civil Service and after being educated at Guernsey College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1853; was successively Assistant Government Agent, District Judge, Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, and Government Agent of Eastern and Western Provinces; was appointed a member of the Ceylon Legislative Council in 1876; and Treasurer of the Colony and a member of the Executive Council in 1890. He was created K. C. M. G. in 1897 and retired in 1899.]

THE MUELHEIM RAILWAY COLLISION.

20 Killed and 200 Injured.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Muelheim disaster was the worst railway accident known in Germany. It is supposed to have been due to failure of the electric block signal. The latest returns give twenty killed and two hundred injured.

THE WRECKED "PERICLES."

Half a Million Insurance.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The "Pericles" carried three huadred passengers and 160 crew. The total insurances on the ship and cargo are estimated at least half a million. It is doubtful whether there was a collision or she struck an uncharted reek.

BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK'S RETURN HOME.

England's Mission in India.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Diocese presented an address to the Bishop of Southwark upon his home-coming. The Bishop, replying, said his experience in India had greatly deepened his sense of England's responsibility in religion and politics towards India.

STORMY WEATHER AT TRIESTE.

Railway Train Blown off.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Heavy gale and snowstorm have swept Trieste. A train was blown off the embankment and three persons were killed and fifteen injured.

ERUPTION OF ETNA.

Devastation Spreading Rapidly.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The eruption of Mount Etna is increasing. The stream of lava is growing wider, and is advancing forty yards an hour.

INTERCASTE MARRIAGES.

Need for a Civil Marriage Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Hindu Reform Association, S. Srinivasa Iyengar read a thoughtful address on the need for a Civil Marriage Act for India as a permissive measure for enabling intercaste marriages. He pointed out the weak points of the Special Marriage Act known as the Brahmo Marriage Act and the difficulties it placed in the way of parties who were willing to contract marriages, but who would not disown being Hindus, Jain, Buddists or other religions. Mr. Justice Sankarn Nair who presided said that what social reformers in India desired was the removal of obstacles in the way of such marriages and no special legislation in favour of them.

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

Arrangements of Programmes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held here during the first week in May for the discussion of annual programmes of the various Scientific Departments. In future, it is quite probable, there will be one sitting of the Board in a year instead of two as most of the members favour such idea.

MRS. BESANT'S RECENT APPEAL.

An Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 1.

Mrs. Besant sends the following to the *Central Hindu College Magazine* :—"A curious error occurred in my appeal, an error shared in by the whole newspaper press in India but which should be corrected. I alluded to the case of an official, much commented on at the time, who kicked an Indian causing death. I gave neither name nor place, not wishing to cause any personal hatred against the man and taking it as typical of some wrongs that had occurred. A high official recognising the case turned up the record and found that an investigation had been made and that the official proved not to be an Englishman but an Indian Christian who had taken an English name. The press naturally took him to be an Englishman as I did. I don't know why the misconception was not corrected at the time but think it my duty as I republished the case to make the correction here.

THE UNIVERSITY OF INDIA.

Petition to the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The following names of persons have been added to those already published who have joined the petition which is being submitted to H. M. the King-Emperor for granting a charter for an University of India :—Dr. Ashutosh Mukerji ; B. Chowaji, Rangoon ; Mohammad Aziz Mirza, Hyderabad ; the Hon'ble Mazfarul Huq, Bankipur ; Lala Sultan Singh, Delhi, and the Hon'ble Gangaprasad Varma, Lucknow.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD."

Suit for Specific Performance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1,

A suit has been preferred by Mr. K. Prabhakara Thampan, proprietor of the "Madras Standard" against Mr. S. N. Thirumalachari for the specific performance of a contract in respect of an agreement on the part of defendant to purchase the paper for Rs. 20,000, with its good will and belongings. The following issues were framed in the High Court :—(1) Is the plaintiff owner of the business of the "Madras Standard" or outstandings thereof (2) Did defendant enter into a contract at stated in the plaint? (3) Was the contract brought about by misrepresentations as set out in the plaint? (4) Is plaintiff disentitled to any specific performance of the contract? (5) What relief, if any, is plaintiff entitled to?

GANG OF RAILWAY THIEVES.

The Poona Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

In the Railway Gang Thefts case the prosecution have closed their case which has been occupying the Sessions Court for two months. Statements of the accused, twelve in number, comprising Multani Hindus and Mahomedans, were recorded to-day. They each denied being members of a gang of railway thieves and being previously convicted or having any acquaintance with Harku, the informant of the Railway Police. They concluded that the medical evidence of their having enlarged cavities in their throats for concealing coins, etc., was entirely false. The Judge will address the jury to-morrow.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

A motor accident occurred at Kirkee. The car driven by Mr. Stowell, Manager of the Deccan Brewery, collided with a native who endeavoured to cross the road. The result was that the native had his thigh fractured and ribs seriously injured. He has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

MURDER OF A WOMAN IN POONA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

The police have up to date obtained no clue to the murder of a woman whose dead body was found in a room of an empty house in Sachapir Street on Saturday last. The body was not identified and owing to decomposition of the body which was said to have been lying in the room about a week before discovery, the medical evidence as to cause of death was impossible. The hands of the woman being found tied, murder is suspected. Enquiries are proceeding.

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

The Additional Sessions Judge to-day disposed of a case in which a villager of Kanshi, fourteen miles from Lonowli, was charged with abetment of murder of an aged landed proprietor who was found one morning lying dead in his hut on the bank of the river. The offence was committed on 23rd November last and the District Police arrested the accused a month later. The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge, the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

A Princely Donation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

During the gathering of the Old Boys at Aligarh College in the Easter Holidays Nawab Vicarul-Mulk announced that the anonymous donor of one lakh who gave this princely donation through the Nawab of Rampur was the Maharajah of Gowalior. The Trustees, Old Boys, staff and students passed a hearty and respectful vote of thanks to the Maharajah.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN CASE.

Charge Framed against Mr. Rouse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

To-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate framed the charge of kiddnaping against Mr. F. J. Rouse in connection with the case instituted against him by Mr. Pollard. Mr. Millar was discharged. Mr. Rouse pleaded not guilty to the charge and evidence for the defence will be heard next Monday.

ANTI-SEDITION CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 1,

The Loharu State in the Delhi Division has made a rule that subscriptions to newspapers, pamphlets and other publications and purchase thereof shall only be made with the sanction of the Nawab. The importation of any such newspaper, etc., without the Nawab's permission is made an offence against the State to be dealt with by the Durbar.

OFFERING A BRIBE TO MEDICAL OFFICER.

Municipal Clerk Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

Shunkaram Shivaram Vaze, a Karkun of the Suburban Municipality, was charged to-day before the City Magistrate for offering a bribe of ten rupees to Colonel Smith, Civil Surgeon, Poona. The Karkun had to appear before the Medical Officer for a certificate of physical fitness and before appearing for examination sent ten rupees by another Karkun. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him rupees twenty or one month's simple imprisonment.

ARMS ACT SEARCH.

Student Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

Two students' messes were searched yesterday in Calcutta in connection with the Arms Act case. Several documents were seized and a student was arrested.

COLLISION IN THE DOCK.

B. I. Steamer's Escapade.

THE Victoria Docks was the scene of an exciting incident at midnight on Thursday, when the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Vadala" ran into the dock wall, afterwards colliding with and damaging the steamer "Bhadri," which was lying at an adjacent berth. The "Vadala" was in charge of an Assistant Berthing Master at the time of the accident and was being taken under her own steam from the western bay into Prince's Dock. The vessel was light. The circumstances attending the casualty will, it is understood, form the subject of an official enquiry, and pending this the authorities are extremely reluctant to discuss the matter or to furnish any information.

The impact of the "Vadala" with the Dock Wall, however, is described as being of considerable violence, and the vessels bows were badly stove in, the necessary repairs being expected to occupy several weeks in execution. She is now in the Dry Dock.

After leaving the wall the "Vadala," before she was got under control, swung around and struck the native owned steamer "Bhadri" on the port side almost amid ships. On the latter vessel three plates were badly damaged, and are being replaced. Her repairs are likely to occupy five days.

Considerable speculation exists as to the cause of the accident, because although the traffic in the docks is exceedingly heavy, and ships are frequently handled under extremely adverse conditions, few casualties, of this kind occur. The "Vadala," it may be said, is a large vessel of about 2,300 tons register and has been well known on the Indian Coast for nearly twenty years.

The British India Steam Navigation Company during the past few years have been somewhat unfortunate, having lost several vessels. "Ikhara" was sunk in the Russo-Japanese war by a Russian vessel, this insident afterwards coming before the courts when the Company were awarded a considerable sum of damages. The "Camorta" disappeared with all hands off the Alguada Reef, while another vessel was lost outside Point de Galle and as will be remembered, more recently, the "Loodiana" has been posted as missing.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BHANPUR, APRIL 1.

Their Excellencies broke their journey at Cawnpore this afternoon and inspected all the places of interest connected with the Mutiny. Before leaving they paid a visit to Mr. Allen's charming residence.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Branson resigns the Civil Service.

Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, United Provinces, acts as Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, vice Mr. Justice Rattigan and Messrs. W. Chives and N. Scott Smith, C.S., also act as Judges, Chief Court, Punjab, vice Mr. Williams.

The provisions of Section 1 of the Government of India Act of 1870 are applied to the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.

Revd. E.S. Copleston, Lord Bishop, Calcutta has been granted seven months' leave.

Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee is reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Major Bird, Revd. Murray, Lieutenant Colonel Calvert, I.M.S., and Mr. E. H. Robertson are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Colonels Hodgson and Burrard, Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming and Brevet Colonels Renny, Tailor and Bythell are appointed Superintendents of the Survey of India under reorganisation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A despatch on the proposed amalgamation of P. W. D. Accounts with the Enrolled List of the Finance Department and the creation of a Railway Accountant General under the administration control of the Finance Department has been sent home and a reply is expected by June. Meanwhile Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Railway Accounts Officer, has proceeded on long leave and Mr. W. W. O'Donoghue, Accountant General, Public Works Department, will in addition to his own duties act for Mr. Yeats.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board has sanctioned the survey of a railway from Biana to Agra as a branch of Nagda-Muttra Railway. It is intended to open up this fertile tract of country and obviate the necessity of having double gauges between Agra and Bharatpur as proposed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Haughton, Engineer-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, retires from service in June, and Mr. H. B. Taylor will succeed him.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the B. B. and C. I. Railway of an extension of the metre gauge of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway from Idar Road Station on the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway to Brahma Khed, a distance of 33·9 miles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Walker retires from the service.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General Campbell has taken over duties as officiating Inspector General of Volunteers.

Major General Bond, R. E., Director General of Military Works, avails himself of seven months' leave from to-day. Colonel Diekie, R.E., officiates and Colonel Remington officiates as Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Mr. Ashmore is gazetted Deputy Secretary, Military Finance Department.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Deputy Comptroller, Indian Treasuries.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

AN erroneous idea is prevalent to the effect that "Popular Prices" as advertised for the performances on April 6th and 8th is a misnomer and that no good seats are available. The management wish to point out that any seat in the theatre can be booked, with the exception of those in the Gallery, at Messrs. Rose and Co. The popular prices are Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 and four rows of the Dress Circle have been apportioned to the Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 seats, and those at the present moment remain practically unsold; there are also four rows of Stalls at Rs. 2. The Gallery is Re. 1. There has been some correspondence and discussion as to the high prices prevailing and a desire for cheaper prices at Bombay theatres and now the experiment is being tried there seems to be no demand for the same. It remains for the public to prove their appreciation of popular prices. Mr. Pease also wishes to make it known that owing to the length of the Double Bill the curtain will rise each evening on the Court Scene from "The Bells" at 9-15 p.m., and carriages may be ordered for 12-15.

LATEST FROM HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Lord Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords on Monday when moving his reform resolutions was listened to by a crowded assembly, and produced a deep impression. The debate that has followed has been generally favourable to reform, although pears of as diverse views as the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Morley have spoken in opposition. Among the chief leaders in the debate have been Lord Curzon, Lord Halsbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The announcement last week that the Government only intended to take Supply for about six weeks aroused much comment.—The debate on the Navy Estimates, which has largely occupied the attention of the Commons this week, has revealed a general approval of the plans, despite criticism of details, by moderate men on both sides.—Our Parliamentary Correspondent says it is understood that the Ministry are in favour of a reconstituted Second Chamber with only 150 members.—Sir George Reid, High Commissioner of Australia, was entertained by a Royal Colonial Institute, and used the occasion to make a statement of his plans and ideas.—The farewell of Sir John Bigham at the Divorce Court was a touching scene, in which Judge and hearers showed deep emotion. —The Royal Commission on Divorce has been hearing defences of separation orders from different provincial stipendiary magistrates.—An Indian law student was arrested in London on the charge of sedition and abetment of murder in India.—The Reform Party on the London County Council, after vainly trying to cause to a working arrangement with the Progressives, nominated and elected its candidates for the ten vacant Aldermanic posts on the Council.—The Public Trustee has issued the report of his department for 1909, showing a considerable increase in his work.—The funeral of the Bishop of Lincoln strikingly demonstrated the affection in which he was held by all classes.—The movement for establishing a University in China continues to gain ground, and an influential meeting was held in the Mansion House, with the Archbishop of Canterbury as a speaker in support of it.—The Admiralty has placed the orders for the two Dominion Dreadnoughts with Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, and the Fairfield Shipping Company, of Govan.—There have been many deaths of well-known people during the past week, including Sir Alfred Hickman, Sir Malcolm McEachern, Mr. Tom Browne, Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., Mr. J. O'Connor, M. P., and Sir E. Wills.—The Aeroplane Exhibition at Olympia shows a surprising advance in British skill in aeroplane construction within the past year.

The King caught a slight cold on the journey from Paris to Biarritz, and as a measure of precaution has remained part of the week in his apartments. There is no fever.

The King has expressed a wish to inspect the two volumes of Trafalgar accounts recently presented to the museum on board the Victory by Mr. Barrett, and the books will therefore be brought to Buckingham Palace on his Majesty's return to London.

The Queen and Princess Victoria paid a surprise visit to the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush on Monday afternoon. Her Majesty passed through the realistic reproduction of the famous Temple Gate at Nara, which is in an advanced state of completion. She expressed her admiration at the architectural beauty of the gate and of other objects of interest.

The Queen deferred her departure for Sandringham till Wednesday.

The Queen and Princess Victoria left St. Pancras by special train at 8 o'clock on Wednesday for Wolferton on their way to Sandringham, where they will spend Easter. Mr. Hills, superintendent of the line, was in charge of the train.

The Queen, as President, presented badges to about 300 members of the London Territorial Nursing Service at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon. The badges were designed by the Queen herself and bear her Majesty's monogram.

Among those who attended in addition to the nurses were the Secretary of State for War and Miss Haldane, the Lady Mayoress, Lady Dimsdale, Lady Truscott, Lady Maclennon, and Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh. The nurses were conducted to the Throne Room just before 3 o'clock, and the Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Victoria, entered soon afterwards. The nurses passed in file before her Majesty and received their badges.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday went to Llanddyn, North Wales, and formally opened the extension of the works carried out by the Liverpool Corporation for increasing the water supply of Liverpool from Lake Vyrnwy. The Prince afterwards proceeded to Knowsley, where he is the guest of Lord and Lady Derby.

The Princess of Wales on Wednesday visited Broadstairs, and drove to the house of Sir Francis Laking, where Prince Henry of Wales has been staying for the past four weeks. Her Royal Highness found Prince Henry looking much better and stronger for his holiday. After lunch the Princess walked with her son for a time in the garden. After wards they walked along the promenade to the tram lines, where they took a tram to Ramsgate. They travelled on the outside of the car, and were not recognized.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with the two Princesses, have arrived at Cairo from Upper Egypt and are living on board their dahabeah. During their stay there the Princess will pay a visit to her regiment, the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, which is stationed at the Abassieh Barracks.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princes Louise of Battenberg, and Princess Eshach visited the exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, on Wednesday.

The King has been pleased, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the buildings for the University at Hong-kong, to confer the honour of knighthood on Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody, Esq.

Princess Henry of Prussia left London on Saturday evening for Kiel. Her Royal Highness travelled from Victoria by the Queenborough-Flushing boat train. Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg were at the station to see her off.

Princess Frederica of Hanover left Biarritz yesterday for Paris on her way to Austria, where she will spend several months.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans left Alexandria on Saturday for Trieste.

Hilmi Pasha and Major Enver Bey have left the Ritz Hotel for Paris.

The Countess of Dudley passed a good night on Tuesday. Her condition on Wednesday was stated to be very satisfactory. The Queen before leaving for Sandringham sent to inquire, and Princess Henry of Battenberg called at the Ritz Hotel.

Lord Erskine was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday at the House of Lords. A doctor was sent for, but before his arrival Lord Erskine had recovered consciousness, and was able to proceed home in a cab.

Mr. Balfour's health is splendid, says a Reuter telegram from Cannes, and since his arrival he has been taking long walks. He plays golf and is looking bright and well, the effects of his illness before Christmas having apparently entirely disappeared.

Lady Hickman and family are deeply grateful to many kind friends for their expressions of sympathy and the beautiful flowers they sent; but these are so numerous that it is impossible personally to acknowledge each one, as Lady Hickman would have liked to do.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Lawrence has left town for Cap Martin.

Mr. Justice Sutton, who has been absent from the High Court for some time owing to indisposition, is very much better and hopes to resume his duties in April.

Mr. Lloyd George was unable to be present in the House of Commons on Tuesday. It is understood that he is suffering from a slight attack of neuritis, affecting principally one of his arms. After attending Wednesday's Cabinet Council he left with Mrs. Lloyd George for Brighton, where they will remain for some days.

Mr. Asquith left Montana on Saturday and arrived in the afternoon at Pallanza, where she intends staying for several weeks.

Lord Kitchener left New Zealand on Wednesday for England, via San Francisco.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott left London on Saturday for New York.

Lieutenant-General Laurie, C.B., who underwent several serious operations last year and seemed to have nearly recovered, has recently suffered a severe relapse and has been ordered by his medical advisers to give up all public work for the next few months.

Down to the end of last week Professor Goldwin Smith's condition caused his friends great anxiety, but he has so far improved that those in attendance expect to see him in his library again.

The Governor-General Designate of South Africa will leave Southampton on April 30 on board the Walmer Castle. The appointment of the members of his staff is not yet complete, but it will include Major R. C. FitzGarvey, Military Secretary to the Earl of Selborne, and Lieutenants Parish and Hopwood as aides-de-camp. The last-named officer will be attached to the Governor-General's Staff for the Royal tour only. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will probably take the title of Viscount Gladstone of Lanark.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Newton J. Moore, Premier of Western Australia, who is paying an official visit to this country, arrived at Charing Cross on Saturday afternoon. He was welcomed on behalf of the Earl of Crewe by Mr. George Cunningham. Others present at the station were Captain Muirhead Collins, who represented the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth; Major T. B. Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland; Dr. John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania; Sir Coranthwaite H. Mason, a former Premier of Western Australia; Mr. R. C. Hare, Acting Agent-General for Western Australia; Mr. J. R. Boose (of the Royal Colonial Institute), Dr. White, Dr. T. H. Levergrove, Mr. H. W. Just, and Mr. C. Johnson, of the Colonial Office.

Judge Alton B. Parker, once Democrate candidate for the American Presidency, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday from New York on board the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

At the quarterly meeting of the Berkshire County Council held at Reading on Saturday, the chairman (Mr. W. H. Dunn) referred to the death of two of its oldest and most valued members. Major W. R. M. Theyts was practically the father of the council, having been elected when it was first formed, and Mr. Arther Walter served with distinction for very many years. He moved that the clerk be requested to write to the relatives of the two late members conveying the deep sympathy of the council in the great loss which they had sustained. Sir Robert Mowbray, seconded, and the motion was carried in silence.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, left London on Saturday for America. Accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, he travelled from Euston by the noonday boat train to Liverpool and embarked in the steamship Mauretania for New York. The American Ambassador took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks at Claridge's Hotel, and the "personnel" of the Embassy, with their ladies, were at the station.

Mr. D. A Thomas, M.P., left on Saturday for the South of France, where he will remain till the end of the month, having been ordered to take a complete rest.

Canon Ellacy, formerly Archdeacon of Ely, was siezed with heart affection last week. His condition has improved, but at his advanced age his illness is regarded as serious.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, who is on a visit to his son-in-law and daughter (Sir John and Lady Stirling-Maxwell) at Pollok House, Glasgow, has been confined to his room for several days with severe illness. He is now improving.

Sir Graham Hamond-Graeme and Lady Hamond-Graeme, Captain D. Hamond-Graeme, and Count FitzJames were among the passengers by the R. M. S. P. Clyde, which left Southampton on Wednesday for the West Indies and New York.

Miss Van Wart, who has been ill in Paris since she left London in January last, has now been able to go to Italy, where she expects to remain for some weeks.

The Preston Town Council have decided to confer the honorary freedom of the borough upon Dr. Robert Charles Brown, a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London. Dr. Brown is one of the oldest inhabitants of Preston, having been born in 1836. He has subscribed munificently to the new buildings of the Preston Royal Infirmary, of which he is consulting medical officer.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the American poet, is expected to spend a few days in London between April 1 and 15.

The obituary list of the week includes :—The Earl of Latham ; Vice-Admiral Sir G. T. H. Boyes; General W. C. E. Myline ; Major-Gen. W. F. Vetch, Cols. G. H. Anson and B. Fischer ; and Mr. F. A.H. Elliot, I. C. S., C. I. E.—"Times."

THE CHARGE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

AT Bow Street Police Court, on March 14, before Sir A. de Rutzen, Vinayak Savarkar, 24, an Indian law student, giving an address in Upper Addison Gardens, West Kensington, was charged on a provisional warrant issued under the Fugitive Offenders Act with sedition and abetment of murder in India. Col. Edwards, a Chief Constable of Scotland Yard, represented the police. Mr. Reginald Vaughan defended.

Chief Inspector John McCarthy, of Scotland Yard, stated that in company with Inspector Paker he arrested the prisoner on his arrival by the boat train at Victoria Station on Sunday evening. He read the warrant over to him in a waiting-room, and in reply the prisoner merely said, "Yes, sir." He made no further statement either then or when the charge was taken against him at Bow Street Police Station.

In reply to Mr. Vaughan, the witness said he believed that Inspector Parker was present at an inquiry into the prisoner's conduct which was held by the Benchers of Gray's Inn during last summer. Before and since the date of that inquiry the prisoner had been kept under observation by Scotland Yard detectives, and that fact was well known to the prisoner. No one had been watching him in the train on the way to London. Speaking generally the police had known all the prisoner's movements for some time past. The witness was unable to say even approximately when the offences were alleged to have been committed, as the depositions in the case had not yet been received from India. The prisoner came to this country originally in 1906; he left for Paris in December or January last.

Answering the magistrate's clerk, the witness said that he had no information as to when the deposition would be likely to arrive. The prisoner had been out of this country for some time. No steps had been taken to get the papers here, but he would communicate with the authorities at once.

On this evidence the prisoner was remanded.

Mr. Vaughan, in applying for bail, said that there was very considerable doubt as to whether the magistrate had any authority or power to send the prisoner back to India for trial. The whole of the prisoner's friends were Indians, and as there might be some difficulty in his finding sureties he asked the magistrate to allow him out on his own recognisances. The prisoner had been in this country for some years, and knew that he had been under the observation of the police, but he had made no attempt to run away. He went to Paris, but came back of his own accord. The offence charged against him was, in fact, of a political nature, but whether it was so in law or not would have to be considered later.

The magistrate declined to grant bail until he knew more about the case.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN STUDENT.

At the County of London Sessions yesterday, Sundra Aiyar Swamitha, thirty-three, an Indian student, on bail, was indicted for obtaining by false pretences £1 10s. and other sums from Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant, of Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, and other retired Indian Civil servants. Mr. Raymond Asquith prosecuted; Mr. Curtis Bennett represented the accused under the Poor Prisoners Defence Act. Mr. Asquith said that the prisoner was a Hindoo. It was alleged that he approached several retired Anglo-Indian Civil servants, representing that he was a student at one of the Inns of Court, that he was connected with distinguished men in India, particularly two Indian judges, and that he was temporarily embarrassed because he had not received his remittance from India. Witness stated that the person who called on them discussed politics and sedition in India. The defence was that it was a case of mistaken identity. The accused said that he had no knowledge of the gentlemen prosecuting, and had never called on either of them. He possessed a testimonial from the principal of a Wesleyan College at Madras, and after the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie he drew up a statement and gave some information to Scotland Yard which lead to detectives twice interviewing him at his lodgings. The information was against Indian anarchists. The jury returned a verdict "of not guilty," and the accused was discharged."

AT the end of the month the Royal Naval prison at Portsmouth is to be closed, the staff being absorbed either by the Admiralty or civil prison authorities.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DUTIES ON BURMESE OIL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 14, Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India if an import duty is levied upon oil imported into India from Burma; and if so, if an equivalent excise duty is levied upon Burmese oil consumed in Burma.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to both questions is in the negative.

THE DUTY OF SILVER.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under Secretary of State for India if the proposed duty of 4d. per ounce on silver bars imported into India would restrict local consumption there; and whether looking to the probable consequences to the cotton mill industry in Western India, the Secretary of the State will consider the justice of taking such steps in the way either of raising the import duty on Lancashire goods or of abolishing the countervailing excise duty so as to neutralise the effect of this new impost on the indigenous industry.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is unable to predict to what extent the increased duty will restrict the importation of silver into India on private account, but the Government of India do not anticipate any serious diminution. So far the effect of the Indian duty on the price of silver which is governed by much more powerful causes and consideration, has been extremely small. A fall in the China exchange affects the Lancashire as well as the Bombay industry. The Secretary of State therefore sees no reason to adopt the hon member's suggestion.

THE DUTY ON INDIAN COTTON CLOTH.

On Tuesday, March 15.—Mr. Harmood-Banner asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will take step to remove the excise duty on cotton cloth produced in India now that an agreement has been come to with the Indian Council that it is not desirable to impose excise duty on cigarettes and cigars made in India, so as to make the principle in both cases uniform.

Mr. Montagu: No such agreement as is stated in the question has been come to. The Government of India is considering the question of protecting revenue by means of an excise duty on cigars and cigarettes produced in India. It is not proposed to interfere with the excise duty on Indian cotton mills.

Sir G. Kemp: Will the hon. gentleman take steps at the same time to take off the import duty on cotton goods going into India?

Mr. Montagu: The whole of these duties for India are designed for the sole purpose of revenue. (Opposition laughter).

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

Mr. Harmood-Banner asked the Under Secretary for India whether any inquiry had been made as to the incidence of the new duty on silver on producer or consumer; and whether he had any official information showing that the new duty would seriously affect the shipment of Indian cloth to China, and add to the handicap already imposed on Indian cloth producers by the excise duty now existing.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has watched the movement of the silver Market since the new duties were announced, and he finds that the trade is disposed to think that the slight fall in the price of the metal which at first occurred will not be permanent. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative. The Secretary of State will continue to watch the effect, if any, of this duty on Indian trade.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

On Wednesday March 16.—Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he would inquire if the resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the medical profession, held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union on September 8th, 1909, was sent to the proper authorities in Bombay to be forwarded to the Secretary of State; and whether he is aware of the belief among Indians that the main obstacle to a real reform of the medical service of their country is the desire to reserve the highly salaried posts to people of this country.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State for India is not acquainted with the resolution referred to, but if, as stated, it has been sent to the proper authorities in Bombay for transmission to him it will doubtless reach him in due course. I am not aware of the existence among Indians of any such erroneous belief as that referred to in the concluding portion of the question. Answers given to similar questions in the Parliament and the last, and the papers laid before Parliament, to which I would refer the honourable member, afford ample evidence of the efforts that are being made to widen the field in regard to medical appointments.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the matron, the assistant matron, and the head nurse at the General Hospital, Madras, are paid by the Indian taxpayer; whether those posts are open to Indians; if so, how many Indians have hitherto been appointed to them; and whether, considering the importance of spreading a general knowledge of medical matters among Indian women, he would give greater facilities to such of them as desire to join the nursing staff and to rise to the highest posts at the general hospital.

Mr. Montagu: The General Hospital, Madras, is supported entirely from Indian revenues. As this is the principal State hospital in Madras, and receive many European and Eurasian patients, it seems advisable that the matron, assistant matron, and head nurse should be Europeans or Eurasians trained in European hospitals. Such training is hardly available for Indians. The diffusion of a knowledge of medical matters among Indian women, the importance of which is fully recognised, is promoted by schools for the training of nurses attached to this and other large hospitals in Asia.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there are under the senior assistant professor at the Medical College, Madras, and the senior assistant surgeon, General Hospital Madras, Indian civil doctors with University qualifications sufficient to enable them to be registered under the Medical Acts and to be recognised as medical practitioners in this country; whether the present holders of these posts are military assistant surgeons who had only four years' course of studies prior to qualification; whether he is aware that military assistant surgeons are not allowed according to the Army Regulations to use the knife, and are allowed to perform only the duties of dispensers and apothecaries as long as they are attached to military hospitals; and what is the number of natives of India who have so far filled these posts.

Mr. Montagu: There appear to be no Indian civil doctors, with the qualifications indicated under the senior professor of the Medical College, Madras. As regards the status of the latter officers I beg to refer the hon. member to the answer given by my predecessor to the question by the hon. member for Galway North

on British Rule in India and of two chapters from Professor Seely's "Expansion of England."

Mr. Montagu: Lala Lal Chand and the number of other persons were prosecuted under the orders of the Punjab Government for carrying on an agency for the production and dissemination of seditious literature. Among the publications of this agency was a garbled translation of Mr. Bryan's "British Rule in India," containing distortion and interpolations. The Secretary of State has no information regarding any translation of portions of Professor Seely's "Expansion of England," nor has he as yet heard the result of these trials.

THE MEDAL FOR THE ZAKKA KHEL OPERATIONS.

Captain Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the probable length of time which will elapse before the medal granted for the operations against the Zakka Khel and Mohmands in 1908 will be issued to the troops concerned.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State regrets the delay that has occurred. It is due to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable design for the new Indian General Service medal. A design has now been approved, and it is hoped that the punches and dies for striking the medal will be ready for shipment to India by April 1. The manufacture of the medals begin as soon as the punches and dies are received at the Calcutta Mint.

THE "MADRAS TIMES" AND THE PRESS ACT.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the statements published in the "Madras Times" of Feb. 10, to the effect that Lord Minto's policy in relation to the release of the deportees was a policy of shilly shally and expressing the hope that Lord Minto would pass away into well-merited retirement; whether such expressions in Anglo-Indian papers, published in India, bring them within the provisions of the Press Act on the charge of sedition; and if so whether steps will be taken to see that the Act is applied in all such cases where the statements published are calculated to bring the Government into contempt within the terms of the Act.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State does not know whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the article in question nor whether they are at all likely to regard it as worth attention. As regard the later part of the question I would remind my hon. friend that it is for the local governments in Indian to interpret the new Press Act, subject to appeal to the High Courts in that country.

THE "HITABADI" AND THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the printer of the Hitabadi, of Calcutta, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment for printing in the columns of his paper translation into Bengali of an article which had appeared in the "Indian Daily News" and whether any proceedings were taken against the "Indian Daily News" by the Local Government.

Mr. Montagu: No, sir. The prosecution of the newspaper referred to was in respect of its own articles not the republication of those of another journal.

EAST INDIA LOANS (RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION BILL.)

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. Montagu said the Government asked power to raise £ 25,000,000, sterling for railways and irrigation. The power was not to be exercised at once but during the years 1911-1912, and subsequent years, and would only be exercised with due regard both to the necessities of the services involved and the condition of the Money market at the time. In the undertaking contemplated there was nothing military or strategic. All that was to be done was to aid the development of the commercial prosperity of India. Irrigation was only included in this Bill so as not to limit unduly the powers of the Secretary of State. As matter of fact, the money required for irrigation was nearly always raised in India, and probably the money raised under the Bill would be used entirely for railway purposes. If they took a rough estimate of six millions a year for the railway programme, and adding the capital liability which fell due in three years, the Secretary of State would probably have to borrow seven and a half millions a year. The powers asked for under this Bill would last until 1913-14, when further powers would have to be sought. In answer to those who might think that they were proceeding too fast with the expenditure of money, he suggested that compared with any well developed country, India stood sadly in need of further railways. The productive debt of India constituted by far the larger proportion of her total liabilities, and profitable as this had been in the past, it was likely to become more so in the future. To summarise the position, the House granted to the Secretary of State in 1908 borrowing powers for railway and irrigation purposes which had now been nearly exhausted on new construction and repayment of capital. He asked the House to renew those power in order to give further assistance to the Government in the way of providing for the continued improvement of the first necessity of general prosperity, commercial agricultural and industrial.

Lord Ronaldshay agreed that the policy of borrowing money for productive proposes, for investment in railway and irrigation undertakings, had been crowned with financial success. He approved the principles of the Bill, and hoped it would soon take its place on the statute book.

Mr. Rees said the Under Secretary for India had declared there was nothing strategic about this Railway proposals. Railways that were begun on strategic grounds in India had proved themselves to be very fair commercial undertakings, for military strategy and commercial policy went very well-in-hand in India, as they did in other parts of the world.

Sir F. Banbury said it was a bad time to come upon the Market to borrow money, and unless this £25,000,000 was absolutely necessary now it was desirable to postpone borrowing until the credit of India was re-established.

After some further conversation, Mr. Hobhouse explained that it was in 1911 that a sum would have to be borrowed for certain purposes set out in a memorandum. The Secretary of State could not possibly at this moment pledge himself to the exact amount, are still less as to the rate of interest it would be necessary to pay a year and a half hence; but during the next three years he would have to raise a sum of about £6,000,000, a year for programme purposes. That £6,000,000, or approximately £6,000,000, would be raised about £2,000,000, for the needs and requirements of the guarantee fund, and the remainder India stock.

The Bill was read a second time, and it will be dealt with in Committee of the whole House.

The Memorandum of the Bill is as follows:—

The balance of unexhausted borrowing powers now possessed by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the series of East India Loan Acts, ending with 8 Edward VII., c. 54, is as follows:—

For general purposes, £6,371,699; for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation works (including the repayment of bonds issued by railway companies and the discharge of liabilities arising through the termination of contracts with railway companies), £5,695,427. The latter figure is approximate. The exact amount cannot be stated until it is known to what extent the net receipts from the loan of £7,500,000, issued in January 1910 will be reduced by discount on instalments paid in advance of the due date.

No additional to the power of borrowing for general purposes is sought. But an addition to the power of borrowing for railways and irrigation works is proposed for the following reasons:—

(1) It will be necessary to borrow before Dec. 31, 1910, £2,250,000 to be used for repaying the capital of Indian Midland Railway Company, whose contract with the Secretary of State is Council will terminate on that day, and possibly also a further sum of £1,510,000 for repaying the capital and certain debenture bonds of the South Indian Railway Company. If these two sums are borrowed, the balance of unexhausted borrowing power of the Secretary of State will be reduced by Dec. 31, 1910, to £1,938,427.

(2) It will be necessary to issue in 1911 a loan for the following purposes—namely (a) to provide funds for capital expenditure in 1911-12 on construction, extension and equipment of railways and on the construction of irrigation works in India (b) to discharge 1,776,200 debentures, falling due in 1911-2, for which under the terms of his contracts with the companies that issued them, the Secretary of State assume, direct liability on the termination of those contracts. The amount of the loan that will be required for these purposes in 1911 is not yet known, but it will certainly be considerably in excess of the balance of £1,935,427, shown above.

(3) It will probably be desirable to issue the loan of 1911, in accordance with the usual practice, early in the year; and this may be impossible unless additional borrowing powers are granted by Parliament in the present session.

The amount of the additional borrowing powers now proposed is £25,000,000 which is expected suffice for the requirements of the Secretary of State for railway and irrigation purposes for some years.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The "North-German Gazette" replies with much bitterness to the recent speeches in the Reichstag in which two Socialist Deputies Herr Sudekum and Herr Ledebour said in effect that those people in England were right who maintained that the construction of the German Navy was directed against England. The semi-official journal says that when Englishmen express such opinions they must be credited with the conviction that they are serving their own country, but that Herr Sudekum and Herr Ledebour are only giving fresh publicity to their reasonable sentiments. German Deputies who without any sense of restraint provide foreign countries with evidence against Germany deserve to be stigmatised in the eyes of all patriotically-minded persons. Their behaviour is all the worse, because it is hardly possible to credit them with sincerity. Even if they cannot see that German naval construction is dictated by Germany's national development, they cannot fail to know, that so far from serving purposes of aggression, Germany's land forces have constituted one of the strongest factors in the preservation of the peace of Europe during the last forty years.

Not content with the charge of treason, the semi-official writer goes on to suggest that the Socialists, while professing peace "are in reality pursuing quite other aims." They cannot be so innocent as to believe that what they say is calculated to influence feeling in England in a sense friendly to Germany. The writer proceeds:—

"Happily the senseless view that a German Navy is intended to be hostile to England is not shared in England in wide circles, and especially not in authoritative quarters. The statement of the Imperial Chancellor about German naval construction and about Anglo-German relations as found an echo on the other side of the North Sea which proves this afresh. The declaration was cordially reciprocated by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, in the House of Commons."

It will be seen that in the last sentence the "North-German Gazette" stretches the words of Mr. McKenna, who did not endorse the German Chancellors or any other statement about German naval construction, but said "the friendly tone of the German Chancellor's speech is cordially reciprocated." The article concludes:—

"The German Navy will always occupy a modest place by the side of the British Navy, but its development into an effective weapon of defence directed against no particular foreign Power will notwithstanding Social Democratic talk let the German Navy become more and more of an instrument of peace, as the German Army is."

SPEECH BY PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Henry of Prussia was among the speakers at a dinner given by the East Asiatic Associations at Hamburg and concluded a speech on other subjects as follows:—

"You know I came back a few days ago from the country across the water. I left England with a heart full of gratitude, for hospitality, love, and frankness—I was over there absolutely unofficially—are the things upon which the life of our cousins across the sea rests. I spoke with many personages of authority, and can aver that I gained the impression that sincere and honourable feeling prevails towards us in England, and that there is absolutely no idea of aggression in English Government circles. In my opinion this feeling is mutual. Every attempt should be made to strengthen mutual confidence between the two Powers. The old expression—confidence for confidence—applies here. Those who stood shoulder to shoulder with the English out in the Far East will have learned that the interests of both sides can only be promoted by mutual confidence."

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

A vigorous attack upon Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright in an article contributed from Vienna to the "Vossiche Zeitung" of Berlin has attracted much attention in diplomatic and political circles in Vienna. Long extracts have been reproduced by sundry Viennese journals with an intention manifestly unfriendly to the British Ambassador. In as much as the attack may seem to the uninitiated an outcome of official inspiration on part of the Austro-Hungarian or the German Government, says the Vienna correspondent of the "times" is necessary to indicate at once its authorship and to reduce its significance to its proper proportions. There is the best authority for believing the article in question to have been written by the well-known Austrian historian, Dr. Heinrich Friedjung, who is a regular contributor to the "Vossische Zeitung," and who, in fact, has published in the same number of that journal a signed article upon another subject. There is no reason to suppose the attack upon the British Ambassador to have been in any way encouraged by or to represent the views of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, as the relations between Dr. Friedjung and Count Aehrenthal have notoriously lacked cordiality since the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office disclaimed responsibility for the spurious documents with which it had provided Dr. Friedjung as a basis for his unfortunate onslaught upon Servia and the Croato-Serb coalition. Neither is there reason to associate the German Press Bureau, as any rate directly, with the attack, though it is difficult to avoid regarding the article in the "Vossische Zeitung" as the continuation of the campaign latterly conducted by various German publications in defence of Herr von Tschitschky, the German Ambassador in Vienna. The principal count in Dr. Friedjung's indictment is, however, the accusation that the indictment is, however, the accusation that the British Government under the influence of Sir Fairfax Cartwright, believed that the object of attaching Austria-Hungary from Germany could be attained by fair words and a friendly attitude after threats and animosity had failed. With this object in view British diplomacy, Dr. Friedjung claims, endeavoured to promote an understanding between Austria-Hungary and Russia—a move much more clever than the constant attacks directed from English quarters (sic) against the German Ambassador in Vienna. Nevertheless, he concludes, it is quite futile to reckon upon a diminution of cordiality in Austro-German relations and with all respect for British diplomacy its latest methods will be attended by no greater success than its earlier methods achieved.

GREECE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEAGUE.

The threatened crisis has apparently been averted. Yesterday, says the Athens correspondent of the "Times" writing on March 11, the committee of the Military League sat continuously throughout the afternoon and evening, and General Zorbas and Capt. Misoulis, who acted as intermediaries between the officers and the political leaders, attended the sittings. As a result of the protracted deliberations a "commique" was issued at night to the journals to the following effect:—"Everything written yesterday and on the previous day in regard to the relations of the League and the Government is entirely untrue. The League declares once and for all that the Government, which has undertaken its work of generation, for which it has worked, and still works incessantly, enjoys its full confidence."

The effect of this "satisfecit" is somewhat diminished by a leading article in the Chronos violently attacking the Prime Minister who is reminded that he was placed in his present position not for the purpose of devising measures but for carrying them out and who is accused of audaciously asserting independence and of daring to think for himself. The article winds up with an attack on General Zorbas who though not mentioned by name is accused of having forgotten his confederates in the League the demands of the League shall be carried out because such is the will of the people.

Although a rupture is avoided, adds the correspondent, it does not appear that an understanding on all points has yet been arrived at between the Government and the League. The "purification" of the University and various public services will be carried out, but not in the crude form suggested by the League. The law placing every officer in the Army at the mercy of a secret and irresponsible tribunal has been withdrawn for the present in view of the objections of M. Theotokis, and the solution of the Thessalian question is apparently postponed 'sine die.'

GERMANY.

Herr von Bethman Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, made in the Reichstag on March 16 his first considerable statement on the principles of his conduct of foreign policy. He restated the official view of the Mannesmao claims and repudiated the accusation that German foreign policy had shown weakness since the fall of Prince Bulow.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the third reading of the Prussian Fraschise Amendment Bill by 238 votes to 168. The Minister President, Herr von Bethman Hollweg, had previously made a concession to the demands of the Centre Conservative majority.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

This fact came out at the hearing of a petition by Mr. Justice Neville sitting on the Chancery division of the High Court a week ago. The petitioners were the Vice-Chancellor of the Univerity and the Boden professer who asked the Court to sanction certain alterations in the scheme of management adopted 50 years ago. The scheme of 1860 provided that the scholarships which are tenable for four years shall be "open for all matriculated members of the colleges and halls in Oxford who shall not on the day of their election have exceeded their 25th year, and who shall produce satisfactory proof of their age and a written permission, signed by the Heads or Vice-regents of their respective colleges or halls, or by the Censor of non-collegiate students, to offer themselves as candidates; provided always that no person shall be eligible to a scholarship whose vernacular language is any Indian language. Every scholar shall during the continuance of his scholarship have his name on the books of some college or hall of or on the register of non-collegiate students in the University of Oxford." Not only the petitioners but the University and the Attorney General were represented by counsel at the hearing the result of which was that the Court granted its sanction to the desired changes in the scheme. So far at all events as the non-collegiate students are concerned there will be no disposition in any quarter to cavil at the decision of Mr. Justice Neville. It would be a "large order" to revise all educational endowments, but I am not sure that such a thing is not wanted.

THE LATE MR. ASHUTOSH BISWAS.

State Jagir Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Bengal Government:—"Mr. Ashutosh Biswas having been shot dead at Alipore on 10th February 1909 while he was engaged as Public Prosecutor in the Alipore Bomb case, the Government decided to grant a Jagir to the widow and eldest son, Babu Manmoths Nath Biswas. The necessary arrangements have been completed and the villages of Chandepur, Bansberi and Ratneswarpur situated in the District of 24-Parganas have been conveyed to them by a Sanad. They comprise an area of 1,327 acres and yield an annual rental of Rs. 5,962. The grant is a permanent one, heritable according to the English rule of primogeniture. It will be rent free for the life time of the grantees and will then be assessed at 30 per cent. of the rental for the life time of the first holder after them and at 60 per cent. thereafter."

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 30th March 1910:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Karnatak, and Kolhapur. Standing crops are slightly demaged by insects in parts of Hyderabad, by unfavourable wind in Upper Sind Frontier, and generally good elsewhere. Rabi harvesting is generally in progress. Threshing continues in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, and the Deccan. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kolhapur Gujarat and the Native States. Lands an being prepared for the next season in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, the Konkan, the Deccan, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. The agricultural stock in sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient except in parts of Belgaum. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum. Grain stocks are sufficient, Prices have fallen in Hyderabad, and Kanara, risen in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Surat, and Belgaum, and stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable in Sind is 20 to 41, Gujarat 3 to 26, the Konkan 2 to 21, in the Deccan 11 to 132 and in the Karnatik 26 to 41 per cent. less than normal.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

The Bombay Regatta will be held this afternoon at Chaupatti, Government House Sands, at 5 o'clock when the finals will be rowed. The preliminary heats having been rowed on Thursday and Saturday.

The programme this afternoon consists of Single Sculls, Double Sculls, Thames Skips, Pairs, Fours, Pairs, Four Oars, etc.

After the competitions are completed Lady Muir Mackenzie will give away the prizes. By the kind permission of His Excellency, the Governor's Band will attend and play a selection of music. Carriages of Members and visitors participating in the function may be driven through the Lower Gate instead of driving round the Government House compound. This Regatta appears to be giving an impetus to rowing in Bombay and the Members interested therein have decided to build a boat-house at Chaupatti, which will soon be ready.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Interest in the Colonies.

Lord Plymouth, as chairman of the Council o the Festival of Empire, and the Pageant of London, to be held at the Crystal Palace, this Summer, is throwing his heart and soul into the work of organisation, and credit for the success of the under taking—for success is almost inevitable—will be largely due to his lordship. The part which the Colonies are to play in the Festival appeals strongly to the Earl of Plymouth. "They have responded to the invitation with alacrity," his lordship writes, "and have shown every sympathy with the idea . . . To those who are able to come over to London this Summer, we send our cordial thanks, with the assurance that we shall endeavour to make their visit to the old country as pleasant as we can; to make them feel that they will find the hospitality here which they themselves are so ready to give us when we travel in all lands where the British flag is flown. "It has been said that no event has done so much to bring the east and west of Canada together as the Pageant at Quebec, and in like manner, we hope that members of all parts of the British Empire, when they come to the Crystal Palace, will be led to think of their past history in which all claim to share, and that this great national gathering will make us all the more ready, may the more determined to shape our future history, in so far, at least, as we have any power to influence it, without regard to selfish interests, but to the advantage and stability of the Empire as a whole." The Pageant of London is to be the central feature of the Festival, with 15,000 citizens of London presenting the scenes; the contingents from the Colonies coming into the final pictures. The interest that has been aroused all over the country is reflected in the volume of correspondence that is received every morning at the Festival Offices, 49, St. James's Street, S. W. Already the bookings have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the organisers. The intense interest which Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has shown in the project has given a wonderful impetus to the work. Her Royal Highness is the President of the Ladies' Committee, and conversant with every detail of the organisation. From the Colonies come letters and cablegrams so enthusiastic in tenour that the Colonial phase of the Festival promises to eclipse all others. In South Africa, Dr. John Hewat, is the chairman of the local organisation, and with the support of Earl Selbourne and the Governors, he is able to foreshadow striking representation so far as South Africa is concerned. Newfoundland, "The Ancient Colony," is far advanced in her preparations, Sir Ralph Williams and Sir Edward Morris having boldly spoken their sentiments. Australia, Canada, and India are also working, unceasingly, and when the Festival opens on May 23, there should be such a gathering of Britishers on one stepes of Sydenham Hill as never was witnessed before. The attitude of the Colonies towards the Festival of Empire may be epitomised by the following quotations from speeches by two leading articles which have been published during the last few weeks:—Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland: "To-day the British Empire is ruled and governed by patriotism." "The Festival of Empire offers a wonderful opportunity—which may never occur again—of making known our colonial Sir Pieter Bam (Senior Member for Cape Town)—"I am hopeful that South Africa will be able to take a good part in the Festival, as our hearts are with London in the work. We are now all Britishers in South Africa and all we want to do is to further the interests of the Empire." "Ottawa Citizens:"—"The country is promised one of the most impressive spectacles of recent years." "New Zealand Herald":—"We have the fairest of lands, the most genial of climates, the most responsive of soils, and ours is the most thoroughly British of all the overseas dominions. The Festival of Empire will be beneficial in its influence for every polepy and country under the Flag." "Rosetown Eagle," Canada:—"We cannot imagine a more important object than that which the promoters of the Festival of Empire have set before themselves." "Sure of the support of all our dominions, it will be at once a proof and an object-lesson-proof of the reality of Empire, and object-lesson of these self-sacrificing duties and responsibilities through which alone the wonderful imperial fabric can be sustained. "Battleford Press," Canada:—"The idea of Empire, and of England no longer as an Island set in a northern sea, but as the central heart of a gigantic Common wealth, has slowly come to maturity during the nineteenth century, and the beginning of the twentieth, through various causes partly economic and partly political, and also through the express action and initiative of far-sighted statesmen." "Englishman."—Calcutta—"It is hoped that thousands of Britons from over-seas, will journey to the Old Country, next summer. Everything possible is being done by the organisers to facilitate their travelling, and "special rates" are being arranged in a score of directions. It is to be a distinctly social gathering, and every Briton in the Empire should feel that he has received a special invitation to be present."

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following report by the directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1909, will be presented at the annual general meeting of shareholders and policyholders, to be held on the 6th instant:—

As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the Company have increased by the sum of Rs. 24,70,753-2-3 of which Rs. 17,63,589-10-10 have been transferred to the trust fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 3,47,50,744-5-4 accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was nearly 3·9 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax. The details of the above increase in funds are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the Accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the Bankers Official Trustee's and Auditors' Certificates. During the year 8878 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,23,94,274. Of this number 5,012 have resulted in policies, and the reminder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 86,52,000, the annual premiums thereon being Rs. 4,53,569-13-0. Four Annuity Bonds were issued for Rs. 906-0-0, the consideration being Rs. 6,777-0. The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 54,360 assuring, with bonuse additions, in the aggregate Rs. 10,52,67,500 of which Rs. 11,70,509 is reassured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 31 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 697-2-0, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 2,674. There are on the books 24 annuity bonds for Rs. 12,321-0-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 1,40,687. Claims for Rs. 21,97,150-12-1 were paid during the year Total Claims outstanding on account of incomplete documents at 31st December 1909, amounts to Rs. 4,62,952-1-0.

A BUNYAN MEMORIAL.

Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, the niece of William the Conqueror, who founded the abbey which gave its name to the hamlet of Elstow, gathered about its gates; Sir Humphrey Radcliffe into whose hands the property passed at the dissolution of the monasteries; and the Hillesden family who afterwards built their mansion there, would be but names on a rarely turned page of history; the Church with its separate tower and its peal of ancient bells, the old Guest House on the village green, the stump of a cross recalling the fairs that were held there, would be no goal of pilgrimage, but for a later name whose rank upon the roll of fame sheds back a light of interest upon all the details of its place and circumstance. Elstow gained its patent of nobility in 1628 through the birth of John Bunyan, and the visitor comes to it in the memory of his early years. He stands in the door of the Church tower to recall Bunyan as a ringer of the bells, and walks to the green to see an imaginary game of tip-cat, and enters the old Moot Hall to revive the memory of Bunyan's 'unregenerate' dancing. He is curious of all that concerns the pilgrimage of one who has left behind him the immortal story of man's journey 'from this world to that which is to come.'

In the closing of the Second Part of the Pilgrim's Progress the great dreamer has written:—"As for Christian's children, the four boys that Christiana brought with her, with their wives and children, I did not stay where I was till they were gone over. Also since I came away I heard one say that they were yet alive, and so would be for the increase of the Church in that place where they were for the time." This thing itself is an allegory. Bunyan's work bore fruit in his native village, and probably there has never lacked those who Sabbath by Sabbath have walked along the old level road to Bedford to worship with the congregation in Mill Street, and to join in fellowship with the Church of which Bunyan was the honoured and illustrious minister. Somewhere about the year 1811 a Sunday School was started in Elstow by devoted workers from Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, then prayer meetings and preaching services were held, and at last when the limited accommodation of a friendly cottage became too small, the old Moot Hall upon the green became the centre of religious assembly for those who worshipped God according to the free tradition of their fathers. During the past century the succession of earnest workers has never failed; men and women have gone to and fro in all sorts of weather to preach and teach and to sustain a living memorial of a deathless reputation; and there can be few villages to-day which preserve a worthier type of strong and sturdy independency.

The village still retains much of the favour of its past, and the Moot Hall is unquestionably a fitting historic home for those who follow in the spiritual faith of Bunyan. But historic monuments may leave much to be desired in equipment for modern church work, and so the time has come to raise in Elstow more suitable premises, which shall also be an appropriate memorial of Bunyan alike as writer and free churchman. The Church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, proposes to erect, on a site, generously given by a Hall, to be known as the "Bunyan Memorial Hall," which will contain not only accommodation for public worship, but also smaller rooms and all the appointments necessary for school and social work, at a cost of from £1,500 to £1,800. Over £1,000 has already been raised, and of this sum the little congregation at Elstow, working with unflagging zeal and enthusiasm has contributed through its own effort £165.

The character and site of the building are of course conditioned by the practical needs of religious work in the village, but the initiators cannot forget the memorial aspect which such an undertaking as this must have. The Pilgrim's Progress, the Holy War, the Grace Abounding, shew no sign of losing their place either in the ranks of literature or in the spiritual treasuries of the devout. Still fresh translations of them into other tongues find their way to the library of Bunyan literature in the Meeting House at Bedford. Still every year brings its pilgrims to Elstow. Men of all kindreds and tongues have been laid under the spell of Bunyan's wonderful allegory, and many to whom the memory of his name and work are precious will surely desire to have some part in this memorial. The congregation at Elstow has the right to plead, "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great matter that we should reap your temporal things?" Elstow gave Bunyan to the world; let those who are his literary and spiritual debtors take some share in establishing in his native place a beautiful and dignified home for the work of the Church to which he ministered, and for the Gospel for whose sake he went to the prison where he dreamed an unforgotten dream.

Subscriptions will be received and gratefully acknowledged by the present minister of the Church of whose membership the Elstow congregation is a part—The Rev. W. Charter Piggott, Bunyan Meeting, Bedford.

CENTRAL INDIA MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Central India Mining Company was held yesterday in Bombay the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter taking the chair.

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, the chairman said:—The year under review has been a poor one as far as the Manganese market is concerned, and had it not been for the cancellation at a profit of sales which had been made by your Directors when times were better the results of the year would not have been good. The Manganese market has somewhat improved and your Directors have been able to make sales for the current year and the next two years. Your Light Railways are working satisfactorily as you will have seen from the Report and I think during the current year a still larger quantity of ore will be carried on them as your Directors have sanctioned some further expenditure to provide additional rolling-stock to enable larger quantities to be carried. I regret to say, however, that although our own Light Railways are able to deal with the traffic offering a great difficulty is experienced in getting the ore brought on to Bombay. Since the middle of December there has been a continuous shortage of wagons, and the wagons which were supplied have many of them taken a very long time in transit. This has caused serious inconvenience and much hampered business. Whether the cause is due to shortage of wagons, congestion on the line or want of terminal facilities in Bombay I cannot say but I think they have all contributed to it partly and the fact remains that the Railway Company is not able to cope with the existing traffic. It is a very serious hindrance to the industry if it is to be hampered in this manner every year on account of the inability of the Railway to supply the necessary transport. You will remember the great difficulties we had in 1908 on this account and one had hoped that things would have been remedied by now. I trust matters will improve shortly, otherwise we shall have to see whether we cannot divert some of our shipments to Calcutta to which port there does not seem to be the same difficulty in obtaining wagons or the same congestion on the line or at the port.

You will see from the Report that a proposition is to be put before you this afternoon recommending the splitting up of the existing shares of Rs. 100 each to 10 shares of Rs. 10 each. This proposition is brought forward at the request of the larger shareholders and has I understand the support of a large number of our present shareholders. I cannot myself see that much advantage will be effected by the change but in deference to the wishes of the share holders the Agents have no wish to oppose it. With the staff for whom you are asked to sanction regard to a bonus, I should like to express my satisfaction with the work done by Mr. Coggan and his staff. The work in connection with the organisation and management of the Light Railways is very heavy and when I tell you that we are now able to do practically all our repairs in our workshops at Tamasr Road it will give you some idea of the development during the last few years. Everything is moving well and smoothly and I think you have cause to be proud of your Manager and his staff.

The report which was adopted stated that Tharsa and Bhandara Steam Tram Lines had continued to work satisfactorily and in addition to transporting the Company's own Ore had carried 134,298 tons of Ore for other parties. The nett profits of the year after deducting interest on debentures and including the balance of Rs. 51,183 brought forward from last year amounted to Rs. 4,66,376 which sum included the sum of Rs. 2,06,666 being the premium on the 1,000 new shares issued. Out of the amount the Directors had set aside Rs. 2,40,000 to the depreciation of block account thus bringing that account up to Rs. 7,90,000 and leaving Rs. 2,26,376 available for disposal, they recommended appropriating as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 35 percent per annum Rs. 1,75,000-0-0. To bonus to staff Rs. 8,000-0-0 To carry forward Rs. 43,376-10-8.

Not Beyond Hope.

Those who have suffered year after year with Rheumatism will be glad to hear of a remedy that has proved an absolute specific. There are no conditions of Rheumatism, no matter how severe, nor from what cause, that cannot immediately be relieved, and permanently cured by Little's Oriental Balm. People who have tried a hundred remedies, liniments, and doctors, are apt to be resigned to their fate. They come to believe that, there is no such thing as a cure for Rheumatism. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. To all such we say, try Little's Oriental Balm faithfully and you will soon rejoice at the return of your precious health. Many a person was cured through Little's Oriental Balm by the use of a single bottle, others have used from 3 to 6 bottles to obtain the same result. In only very rare and exceedingly obstinate cases were more than 6 bottles necessary. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE GUJERAT CUP MEETING.

Full Account.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PATRI, MARCH 29.

The above meeting was held this year, as in 1904, at Patri, a little old walled town, not 5 miles from the Government salt works at Kharaghora, at the head of the little Runn of Cutch, where salt is obtained by means of brine wells sunk in the Runn. The country round Patri is open and picturesque, with slight undulations affording enjoyable views. As a country for pigsticking it is open to objection solely on the score of being too easy. The cactus hedges and sunk lanes which befriend so well in other parts of Gujerat are here entirely absent. In fact, there was not a single jump to be cleared, with the exception of small nullahs and holes, throughout this year's competitions. Standing crops, again, offered no difficulties. The only crop was the cotton plant, which was not high enough to either conceal a boar or to impede his pursuers. Hence the pig not unnaturally clung, whenever they could, to the dried-up channels of the streams which flow across the plain into the Runn in the rainy season. These channels ("Oklas" is the local name) are sometimes a quarter of a mile wide, with pools of water, here and there, and afford rough enough going to satisfy the highest stomach.

The competitors this year numbered only 13, most of whom were entered for both the Gujerat Cup and the Salmon (Pony) Cup. Of these six were Native Chiefs (or members of their families) from Northern Gujerat, while five others hailed from Bombay, and the remaining two from Ahmedabad. We were sorry that the military element was not represented, though in so saying we must not forget Colonel Forbes' services in South Africa with the Yeomanry.

A larger field had been expected, but seven intending competitors, after paying entrance fees, found themselves unable to attend. One gentleman omitted to inform any one that he was not coming, which caused some inconvenience.

The whole of the first round of heats for both the Cups was completed on the first day, an achievement on which the Field Master, Mr. C. R. Macnamara, is to be congratulated. On the second day the four semi-final heats were got through, and the finals of the two Cups were run on the third and fourth days respectively.

On the morning of the 25th five heats were run off quite close to the Camp, which was pleasantly situated by the side of the Patri tank. The pig were turned out of the long grass on the edges of the tank. The runs were all short ones, with the exception of Mr. W. L. Graham's heat of the Salmon Cup.

Mr. A. K. Graham made the running in the first heat for the Salmon Cup, but a jink let in Kumar Shri Narsinhji. In the second heat Mr. W.L. Graham and Kumar Shri Surajmalji both had falls into a nullah, and their first boar was lost. Another was put up, and Mr. Crawford would have got first spear, but that he drew in his pony sideways a little too sharply to get within striking distance, with the result that it crossed its legs and fell. None of these falls had any serious results.

Mr. Graham eventually speared after a run of some length.

Kumar Shri Surajmalji afterwards claimed that Mr. Graham had lost the boar which Mr. Crawford had just missed spearing, and had gone after another while he himself had speared the right animal, but had found no umpire within calling distance. The umpire, however, had kept the original boar in sight all the time, or at any rate was himself convinced that he had done so, and gave it in favour of Mr. Graham. Kumar Shri Surajmalji was easily the youngest of the competitors, and, whether he was or was not in the right, had irretrievably damaged his case by following Mr. Graham after the pig which the latter was hunting, and not mentioning his objection to the umpire at the time. The umpire heard nothing of it till his return to camp.

The next two heats were run off almost simultaneously. In the third heat Mr. Kindersley made the running, and got a chance of spearing, but his pony refused to go in, and the Raja gained his opportunity. Mr. Lory waited behind too long, expecting a longer run. In the fourth heat Colonel Forbes got ahead of Mr. Hogg, and had a tussle with a 26-inch boar, which bit him in the boot before it was despatched. Owing to insufficient shuffling of the name-tickets, the draws for the first round of heats for the Gujarat Cup were very much the same as those for the Salmon Cup. Messrs. Crawford, W. L. Graham and Surajmalji were drawn together again, and Mr. Crawford, escaping a fall this time, proved successful. In the afternoon this field moved out to Narainpur, about 8 miles to the east, where some pig were turned out in an Okla for heats for the Gujarat Cup The going was decidedly rough.

Mr. A. K. Graham made the running again in his heat, and got his boar out into the open, where he was passed by the other two, and a jink let in Col. Forbes, who speared.

The next heat consisted of the Raja of Baria and Mr. Kindersley. A small pig was first put up for them which the Raja hunted for a short distance and then lost in the thick bramble jungle, Mr. Kindersley being behind and off the track. A somewhat larger but equally speedy animal was then sighted in the distance, and Mr. Kindersley went ahead on the word being given. The Raja took it easy, being sometime 20 or 40 yards behind, Mr. Kindersley had a very long hunt up and down the Okla, but his pony refused to go in by herself. Finally, both pig and pony being somewhat exhausted, the Raja came up and made a dash after the pig as he went slowly through the water of the Okla. Mr. Kindersley's little mare then plucked up courage, and both competitors went in from different angles the spears touching the pig practically simultaneously. Mr. Kindersley, however, only pricked the animal slightly on the skull, drawing no blood, and the Raja, whether he drew blood that time or not, settled the matter by getting in a good spear a few feet further on.

In the remaining heat Mr. Lory, after letting the Thakor of Katosan take a jink out of the pig, went ahead and stayed there until the convenient moment for spearing arrived.

The semi-finals were run off at an Okla some 10 miles south of Patri, the meeting-place being Nani Majiti. Colonel Forbes drew the Raja of Baria in his heat for both the Cups and had no difficulty in getting away from him. Mr. Lory won his heat from Mr. Crawford, and Mr. W. L. Graham from Kumar Shri Narsingji of Katosan, who made no attempt to keep up with him. The last heat lost a boar before any spear was made.

It was naturally expected that the finals for both the Cups would be finished on the following day. But Mr. Macnamara had bad luck with his pig this day. There was some suspicion of their having been disturbed by Banias, anxious to save the life of even such an undomesticated animal as the boar. At any rate, only one pig was sighted during a whole day's beating. This one was obtained by the useful expedient of allowing the competitors to dismount for a drink and rest. No sooner had they got well towards filling themselves with liquid, than a fine boar was sighted, running across an open plateau. The umpire was after it with nearly a quarter of a mile start before the competitors could get mounted. They started, however, well together, and swept neck and neck across the plain. Colonel Forbes was on his Waler mare Polly, and Mr. Lory on Yellowhammer, a country-bred pony mare. The latter made a wonderful effort against Polly, challen

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The House of Lords Reform.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MOTION.

Only during the Budget debate was there so large and brilliant an audience as assembled in the House of Lords on Monday March 14. The Opposition benches were crowded long before the debate opened, but the Government side was unusually full also. Considerable delay was caused by the prolonging of a law case beyond the usual time, and further delay arose from a large number of peers who came to the table to be sworn in. The Prince of Wales came in punctually at half past four. The Princesses' galleries, in which was the Princess of Wales, were filled from end to end, and the steps of the Throne were crowded. Lord Rosebery before rising sat next to the Prince for a short time, and on advancing to the table he was received with a cordial cheer from the Opposition. He moved

"That the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the best means of reforming its existing organization so as to constitute a strong and efficient Second Chamber and in the event of such motion being agreed to, to move the following resolutions—

"(1) That a strong and efficient Second Chamber is not merely an integral part of the British Constitution but is necessary to the well-being of the State and to the balance of Parliament.

"(2) That such a Chamber can best be obtained by the reform and reconstitution of the House of Lords.

"(3) That a necessary preliminary of such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a Peerage should no longer of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords."

Lord Rosebery, in his opening sentences, defined the proposal for reform as coming from the cross benches rather than from the front bench. There was a profound consciousness that some modifications in the constitution of the House were desirable and that the difficulty should be removed without delay. Then there was the great objection to the hereditary principle. Turning on one side he caused much merriment by reading a very flattering description of the House by Mr. Redmond, who now was seeking to bring about its destruction. But Mr. Redmond knew where he was going, which could not be said about others who agreed with him. The Irish object was to get Home Rules ; it was a temporary object and he supported after they got Home Rule the Irish members would retire to Dublin and trouble themselves too more with imperial politics. However, to Home Rule the majority of the English people was opposed. Then there was the Labour Party, whose object was not a temporary one. They had very definite plans, but there were other elements in the majority in the House of Commons which he regarded more seriously. He did not think that they were ever likely to get rid of the hostility of the Scottish people to the hereditary principle. The objection in Scotland and the North of England to the hereditary principle could never be broken down. He then examined the policy of the Government, and pointed out that in arriving at the abolition of the Veto the Government aimed at the destruction of the power of the House, and he ridiculed the idea of setting up a House of Lords after its power had been destroyed. But this was what was proposed. After having bled the House to death, when they were at their leisure to set it up again. It was like the hamstringing of a valuable horse and then start it for the Derby. Having quoted the famous declaration of Oliver Cromwell against ruling by a single Chamber, he asked what was the police of the Government? They were told it was to have the complete domination of the House of Commons, and there was to be set up a mongrel, impotent Second Chamber. With whom was this House to be composed? What self-respecting person would sit in a House like that, when he could obtain a seat in a country vestry?

It was proposed that by the side of a popularly elected House they should set up a sham Second Chamber, which would be a futile hypocrisy. What would be the effect on the country if they got rid of the House of Lords? There would be very soon a violent reaction in the country and a demand made for a stronger Second Chamber than exists. Meanwhile, there was to be a considerable interval between the abolition of the Veto and the reform of the House, and that interval might be utilised by the carrying of a Home Rule Bill, so that the country would be at the mercy of a single Chamber. They were frequently reminded that the House of Commons represented the voice of the people ; they were reminded of it "ad nauseam" but the voice of the people had sometimes to be protected in an unguarded moment, but the Second Chamber secured that the voice of the people should be carefully guarded. When they came to the case of the Colonies they saw there that great care was taken to plant in the Colonies a Second Chamber, and a strong Second Chamber. But here in the heart of the empire, at the mainspring of their power, they were to have only one Chamber. They were going to dig up the Constitution by the roots and shake the faith of the people in the stability of their institutions, and, what was worse than all, in the stability of their race. They were, in fact, asked to turn their back on experience and tradition. If they did these things their empire would not be long in following ; but he did not think this was a policy the country was likely to adopt. Coming to his resolutions, he said that it was felt better to proceed by resolutions and not by Bill. It was desirable that the resolutions, should be passed before Easter and placed before the country, and then there would be further proposals. First, as to heredity in securing a seat in that House he thought the time was ripe for getting rid of that, and in passing he reminded the House that the principle of heredity had not always prevailed. It had been a source of weakness, and not of strength. Then there was the question of election from outside. This was new in this country, but it was not new elsewhere, and he believed it would give life and strength to the House. He did not mean anything which would multiply the horrors of a general election or anything that would involve popular election. He earnestly implored the House to adopt his resolution he believed that at this critical period they had it in their power to render great services in protecting the liberties of England, and in saving the country from, not the despotism of a ring, but the despotism of a single Chamber. They had to vindicate the balance of the Constitution, they had to guard the right of the minority from the tyranny of the majority. In eloquent terms he pointed out the lessons to be drawn from the French Revolution and the dangerous effect of withholding concessions until too late. Those words he believed would not be written here, for he was convinced the House would rise to the height of that great occasion, and so earn the gratitude of unborn generations.

Lord Morley, inquired why the noble lord did not wait for the Government proposals. There had been no attempt in the speech they had just heard to deal with the practical emergency with which they were confronted. He had not got to the fringe of the emergency. They had, however, been told a great deal about the defects of the existing Chamber, and that in order to improve it they should drop the hereditary principle. The Government intended to deal with the question. They should proceed with all convenient speed to consider their proposals, and they would be brought before the House as soon as they had passed the House of Commons. What did the noble lord mean by the words "strong and efficient"? Did that mean a move against the House of Commons? They seemed to amount to opposition to the House of Commons. If their demand was to make a great, strong, and efficient House of Lords, that was a demand to take back that extension of electoral power which had taken place. Did the words mean that they were to have their own way against the House of Commons? He was a little surprised that his noble friend was not content to wait till the proposals of the Government were presented to the House. He drew an enormous number of inferences before he had seen the Government scheme. They had first of all committed homicide by slaying the Budget, and then they committed suicide by denouncing the House as entirely unfit to do the very thing which they did. He still thought it inexpedient to discuss proposals of reform until they have had before them some effective method of settling the differences which might arise between the two Houses. He thought the noble lord had gone too far in assuming that all Ministers and members who would support the resolutions which would come before their Lordships were single-Chamber men. The riddle which perplexed Cromwell was still unanswered, and he did not think his noble friend's contribution would be an effective answer.

Lord Onslow said they were now told that the Government did not propose to deal with the question as a whole. He regretted that noble lords opposite had not joined the committee which had dealt with the question. The Peerage was one of the most valuable institutions in the country, and he hoped when the time came for dealing with the question they would secure an independent Second Chamber. They did not sit there for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the people of the country.

Lord Northcote generally approved of Lord Rosebery's proposals, but held that the details would require careful examination. As to the suggested electoral plan, none of them would submit to it if when they came back they were only to register the decisions of the other House.

The Earl of Dunmore was in favour of reform and the removal of anomalies so as to strengthen the House ; Lord Fortescue and Lord Ribblesdale followed, the latter betraying considerable curiosity as to the attitude of the leader of the Opposition with regard to Lord Rosebery's resolutions. He could not help feeling a little nervous and uncomfortable about the line which they were invited to take.

Lord Cawdor agreed that there were a considerable number of peers who, for various reasons, were unable to take part in the work of the House, but that could be got over. As to the hereditary question, he regarded it as of great importance, and no one could doubt that the hereditary peers had rendered valuable services to the country. He reminded the House that but for the action of the House of Lords, Home Rule would now be the law of the land, and he argued that the House had in their view on the Education Question properly interpreted the wishes of the country. It was the same with regard to the Budget of last year ; but for himself he should hold his hand until they saw the proposals which were to come before them. He believed that by reform they would get increased strength, but they must see that it was not a sham, but a reality.

Lord Carrington held that what they desired was to get rid of the deadlock between the two Houses, which they all deplored. Even the opponents of the noble earl's scheme acknowledged that the report of his committee contained noble ideas. It suggested self-sacrifice and it gave an incentive to every peer to try to do his best. The main point was that the House passed Tory Bills but destroyed Liberal measures. That was a state of affairs which must be brought to an end ; that was the great question which was before them, and it was a question on which the whole Progressive Party was united. It was on that they were prepared to fight and they would be led by the Ministers.

After some remarks from Lord Oranmore and Browne and Lord Killanin, the debate was adjourned on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The debate was resumed on March 15 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who offered no apology for saying a few words on this great question. The position, he thought, was this—the Government was about to invite the House to take a step to cripple by statue the power of one House of Parliament. It was hardly necessary to point out that except during the brief period of the Commonwealth this proposal was absolutely without a parallel. They had been able to effect changes and reforms without any violent breach. He was in favour of thus going forward it necessary, fearlessly, to make necessary reforms rather than to await force from outside. As he understood, however, what was now proposed was to bring into the living organism which they had had for many centuries something in the nature of a foreign element, which might upset the whole internal mechanism of their Constitution. It was true that there might be overstrain, and they were prepared to admit that something like that had happened in the last eighteen months, but they differed as to who was responsible for that strain. Nothing, however, had so far gone wrong in their public life as to render reasonable adjustment impossible if approached in the right way. Surely they were bound to seek for the means of adjustment before they manufactured under a Bill a new situation unlike anything existing in any great nation in the world. The Bishops were ready to take their part in the readjustment ; they were entirely agreed that there should be amendment. He counselled the House to take care that any reforms which took place were of a moderate character, and gave his support to the motion of the noble lord, believing that by following it they should be on the right path.

Lord Salisbury after paying a warm tribute to Lord Rosebery, agreed that the House of Lords was bound to have a policy of their own. It was clear that the plans of the Government were nothing more or less than a single-Chamber policy. There was two points to bear in mind. In the first place, having regard to what they had seen of blemishes in the reputation of the House of Commons they should be more determined to resist a single Chamber solution; and, in the second place, they must profit by what they had seen happen in the House of Commons. Having made a number of suggestions in connection with heriditary peers, he insisted that they should above all things, take care that the House remained independent.

Lord Sheffield, Lord Newton, the Duke of Northumberland, and Lord Stanmore having spoken, the debate was again adjourned on the motion of Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Lord Curzon resumed the debate on March 16. He considered that Lord Rosebery had rendered a conspicuous service to the country in raising the question of reform. He thought the moment was not inappropriate. On the contrary, it was extremely favourable. Popular interest had been aroused. If they arrived at a general agreement there was good reason to hope that the proposals before them might become the basis of legislation to be undertaken by a responsible Government. They should come to this agreement upon a broad principle of reform. There had been a contrast drawn between what was called the transformation scene between November and now, but he pointed out that for many years there had been a strong body in the Unionist Party who sincerely advocated reform. He did not refer to this matter to advertise their own programme, but there was a great difference between that and the contention of the party opposite that the House should be subordinated to the House of Commons, and that the Veto should be taken away as a dangerous weapon. There seemed to be no appearance of the idea on the other side that there was a great Imperial side to this question. He complained of the declaration of Lord Crewe that there was a state of war between the two Houses, and elaborating the idea of the leaders and others meeting to come to a settlement, he paused to express his fears after the declaration of Lord Crewe ; but he hoped the House would not let slip this great opportunity which had been presented to them of finally committing themselves to a broad scheme of reform, as to the rejection of the Budget, the public had shown by their votes that they believed the House had correctly gauged their views. He believed the country had also shown that it was absolutely resolved to have a Second Chamber, reasonably efficient and strong, not strong enough to overawe the House of Commons, but strong enough to be courageous and independent. While the electors, so far as he could see, did not object to the House exercising their constitutional rights with reference to finance, money Bills, and Supply, he dared say the country would object to the wanton and unscrupulous use of their rights. If any scheme could be devised by which the Liberal Party could be assured of a more permanent representation in the House it would meet with the most ready acceptance on his side of the House. As to the hereditary principle, he thought Lord Rosebery had rather overstated the case against it, both in the estimation in which it was held in the country and its effects upon the policy of the State. Among other things, the hereditary principle gave to the country a Second Chamber strong enough to resist clamour of parties but not strong enough to offer resistance to necessary claims. He hoped, however, that the hereditary Chamber should no longer be the main basis of the constitution of the House, but he hoped the hereditary peerage would not be taken from the Second Chamber. As to the idea of a popularly elected Second Chamber, he had no sympathy with it whatever, but he was in favour of the policy of rooting the House deeper in the democracy ; they had not, however, come to the details of the proposal before the House. They must bear in mind that if they gave up much on the one hand they would gain a great deal on the other, which would bring to the House new vitality and increased popularity in the country at large.

Lord Burghclere having spoken, Lord Cromer said his views on the subject had been in the main represented by Lord Rosebery, but he could not remain silent on so important an occasion. He had recently had an opportunity of ascertaining through many letters, the views of the silent voter, and he had no doubt that there were thousands who voted Liberal in 1906 and who in 910 voted with the Unionist Party. Many were so disgusted that they wished to withdraw altogether, but the predominant feeling was that the danger of being governed by a single Chamber was so great that all other matters sank into insignificance. While he agreed that some reforms were necessary, they should retain their powers of the House intact. He therefore hoped they should resist any attempt to diminish the financial powers of the House.

Lord Halsbury, who had a good House, opposed the resolutions. He believed they were all more or less mischievous, but the third, which dealt with the hereditary principle, was the most mischievous of all. Until they had the complete scheme before them they could not be adequately discussed. He did not believe that it was possible to make an institution more practically useful for the purposes they had in view than that at present constituted. Some would say, "Oh! this is the old Tory doctrine. You do not want to interfere with anything." He did not deny that they were slow to accept changes, but before they accepted suggested improvements it was practical wisdom not to get rid of that which they had until they knew what was to be put in its place. Having caustically criticised Lord Rosebery's Committee, of which he was a member, bringing himself into conflict with the noble lord, he warmly denied that in rejecting the Budget the House had upset the Constitution or broken precedents. What he wanted to know was why, having gone to the country and asked what it wanted, the Government did not submit the same Budget to the House of Commons. The reason was that they knew it would be rejected. When they went into Committee he should give attention to what was put before them and form his own judgment.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Stradbroke, and the Duke of Marlborough followed, after which Lord Ampthill declared himself in favour of reform but he was sure whatever they did they would be grossly misrepresented. They were willing to consent to changes which would bring about national unity, and at the present moment unity was of vital importance, not so much to that House as to the country at large. After long consideration he had come to the conclusion to support the proposal to modify the hereditary principle, but that principle should be kept alive.

Lord Camperdown also supported reform, and after some remarks from Lord Ellenborough the debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord Denman for Lord Courtney.

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The four days' debate on the Lord Rosebery's motion on the reform of the House of Lords came to a close on March 17 when there was again a crowded House. No division took place, and the motion was agreed to. After some preliminary business Lord Courtney, resuming the debate, asked what was the question which lay at the root of the difficulty—of the divergence between the two Houses. They ought to work together, and some time ago they did work together, and they did so now in some fashion. The blame was not due to one man or one party the difficulty had arisen from natural development. But it was no wonder under the circumstances that there should be on the part of the Liberal Party especially, a sense of the immobility, of the inaccessibility of the House. He gave details of an elaborate scheme of his own under which they would have amongst others, representatives of every part of the country, of capital, and labour, and of Nationalism. He believed that under his scheme they would have a fair, strong, and efficient Chamber.

Lord Lansdowne, who was received with cheers, believed that in no part of the House was there any objection to going into Committee on the three resolutions, because that would be equivalent to saying that the House was so perfectly constituted as to be incapable of any amendment or improvement. They must remember what they had heard in the Speech from the Throne, they were told that the Government intended to deal next merely with the power of the House but with its constitution. But those proposals had faded away, and they were entitled to full liberty to discuss any suggestions which they had to make as the manner in which the question of reform should be dealt with. It was a common feature in the many proposals of reform that the number of members of the House should be greatly diminished, and that a large number of the members should be relieved of their duties and their privileges. That was a very serious proposal. They were asking members through no fault of their own to surrender the privileges to which they attached great value. He understood that next week Lord Rosebery would ask them to accept these resolutions, and next proceed to put other resolutions before them. He did not suppose that his noble friend would submit to them a scheme for the creation of a House which they might not know hereafter, but that he would maintain the fullest continuity between the House as they now knew it and the House they might know in the future. He hoped his noble friend would keep on the right side of the line between reform and revolution. They should regard the House as a going concern with a considerable goodwill which should not be sacrificed, and that if they brought in new blood they should keep to the old traditions. He should greatly regret any alteration in the name of the House ; it was a name of which they had no reason to be ashamed. He did not think the antipathy to the House of which they had heard was so widespread as was supposed, and he hoped it would be possible to deal with the moderate hostility which existed. He trusted that in spite of the hereditary principle they would be able to settle these reforms on a reasonable basis, and that they should adjust their system so that the hereditary principle should not be excluded. On those lines he was ready to advance, but he was not prepared to renounce the hereditary principle in the sense in which it had been suggested. He did not think that the verdict which the country had recently recorded had given a wholesale condemnation of that principle. In his opinion any scheme of reform would not fulfil their object if it was one which merely left to them a small group of hereditary peers, to be succeeded by new peers brought into the House. He did not think that experts would have the aptitudes for everyday work of Parliament, for, after all, there was a difference between the expert and the legislator. With regard to the suggested inclusion of representatives of the Colonies, it was a pretty proposition, but he did not think it was a practical suggestion, for he did not think the Colonies would part with their best men for a seat in that House. The increase in the numbers of the House was, he believed, one of the most serious things they had to contend with. Since he had become a member something like 140 peers had been added to their ranks. He next dealt with the manner in which the House should be reinforced by additions from the outside, and the further question of reducing the disparity of members on the two sides of the House. He also considered how a closer connection was to be established with the democracy of the country, and complained of the refusal of the other side to join the Select Committee which had considered the whole subject.

Lord Crewe said the Government did not intend to offer any opposition to the motion, for they were satisfied that the subject should have as full discussion as the House might desire. But the primary urgent question of the moment was that which concerned the relations between the two Houses. He said quite categorically that the Government were in favour of a bicameral system, not merely because they were convinced that a two-Chamber system situated this country best, but also because the great majority of the people held the same view. They were asked to inquire and see to the setting up of a strong and efficient Chamber, but the House fulfilled those conditions. They were strong enough in all conscience, for in the last four years they had got rid of two most important Government Bills and had summarily disposed of various minor measures. At the end of all these fireworks they had a great set piece in the rejection of the Finance Bill. As to the hereditary principle, he did not think it was unpopular, but what was unpopular was the uncontrolled exercise of hereditary power. Could there be a greater charge than that which had been practically made from the other side, that the atmosphere of the Chamber was so asphyxiated that unless a man came there fortified with a double dose of Liberal anti-toxin he might succumb to its influences; while as to his son, he was likely to be Torified into obscurity? What was really at the back of their plans for reform? He believed that Lord Rosebery's reason was that he was convinced of the mischief of party Government as now carried out, but they could not get rid of that system. All the time the Government had been in power the majority of the House had worked in absolute accord with their leader in the House of Commons. Was it conceivable that the House would deal with a Tariff Reform Bill of a Conservative Government as they had dealt with the Bills of the present Government? No; they were not going to create a Chamber that would do such a thing. It was the object of the Opposition, he believed, to go on exactly as they had been going on, and it was believed that all their schemes were calculated to limit the prerogative of the Crown, which was held to be the one check on the supremacy of the House. The real point at issue was the dead-lock between the two Houses, and the weakening of the unwritten understanding between the two would cause the House of Commons to ask where their privileges stood. The outcome of it all must be *left* to the judgment of the country.

The motion having been agreed to unanimously, the House went into Committee, but immediately resumed, the Committee proceedings to be resumed on Monday.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It is felt by not a few politicians, says the "Times," that Lord Rosebery's speech may have a reflex influence on the Government's measures against the House of Lords. Some members of the Liberal Party who listened to the debate in the House of Lords are more inclined to trust in the wisdom of the Cabinet's reform proposals than they were a little while ago. It would seem difficult, however, for the Government to modify the plans which they have foreshadowed. The Ministerial pronouncements have been very definite on the subject of cutting the Veto proposals clear of reform, and making the limitation of the two forms of Veto a first and separate step. It has been pointed out that the Liberal policy most likely to gain for the party an accession of strength in the country would be the linking of reform with the limitation of the Veto over ordinary legislation, the first step being confined to the limitation of the financial Veto. But the Liberal Party has declared against any such course.

The general feeling of the Opposition in the House of Lords is that Lord Rosebery travelled too far beyond the substance of his motion in indicating his plans for the introduction of an elective element in a reconstituted Second Chamber. Several peers will abstain from taking part in the present debate because if they did they would feel bound now to deal with this subject which they consider to be one proper to Committee. The members of the front Opposition bench, with one or two exceptions, feel grave doubts as to the application of the elective principle which Lord Rosebery favours. Many would prefer the application of the elective principle to be confined to the mode which might be adopted of creating life peers. It is felt that no reasons can be adduced for electing one-fourth or one-third of the members of the reconstituted Chamber by means of electoral colleges which could not in the end be adduced in favour of electing the predominant part of the Chamber by this means. In this way the hereditary principle might be allowed out.

The parliamentary correspondent of the "Times" says further, it is understood that the Ministry are in favour of a reconstituted Second Chamber composed of only 150 members. The method of electing the Senators is still under discussion, but the intention is that half the members of the Senate should be elected for eight years' service and half for four years.

SIR E. GREY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaking on March 14 at a dinner given by the City Liberal Association to Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Edward Grey dealt with the question of the House of Lords, and said there was no doubt they were approaching the greatest constitutional crisis the country had known for many generations. Liberals would not shirk the issue, but if they failed it would be fatal to the future of the Liberal Party. The House of Lords as at present constituted was not a Second Chamber, but was overwhelmingly a partisan majority. The question at the moment was the limitation of its powers, and this must be regarded as without prejudice to the full consideration of what should be the proper constitution of the Second Chamber. The root of the mischief lay in the hereditary principle. The proper solution was not to be found in a single-Chamber Government, but in a remodelling of the Second Chamber. Frankly, he was against a single-Chamber and in favour of a two-Chamber system. If the majority of the Liberal Party committed themselves to a single-Chamber system he was convinced that there would be division in the party and defeat in the country. If they confined themselves to a single-Chamber issue, and left the question of reform of the Second Chamber to the other side, the result, politically speaking, would be disaster, death, and damnation. Sir Edward proceeded to urge the application to the Second Chamber of the elective principle.

THE BUDGET.

BUDGET PLANK NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

The short official report of the dinner given to Sir Henry Norman at the House of Commons on March 10 gave no clue to the exceptional interest which attached to the proceedings. The dinner (says the "Times' Lobby correspondent) was given on the day following the Ministerial decision to take only six weeks' Supply in the Vote on Account, and to postpone the Naval Vote for wages.

Mr. Asquith, in the speech which he made at this dinner, took up the task of explaining what he had made in the House on the previous day, that it was the intention of the Government to ask the assent of the House of Commons to the taxation imposed by the Budget before the spring recess. The right hon. gentleman spoke in a tone of confidence of the prospects of securing the taxation which the Budget sought to impose, and assured his supporters that the Budget plank in the Liberal platform was in no danger of being abandoned.

It is understood that the Government have no intention of reintroducing the Finance Bill, as the current financial year will have expired before any steps are taken to authrise the taxes. Consequently it is considered that there is no need to place the Budget as a Bill before either House of Parliament, and as the alternative procedure is by way of a resolution or resolutions authorising the taxes, the Budget proposals will not be submitted again to the House of Lords. To introduce such a resolution in the House of Commons, it is thought, will simplify the Budget situation. It is argued that the Budget cannot be defeated, as it has simply lapsed.

With regard to the possibility of securing Nationalist support, the Ministry on two occasions have pursued the policy of "laissez faire," first in the debate on the Address, when they met Parliament without having come to an agreement with the Nationalist Party; and, secondly, on the motion for taking the time of the House. On the latter occasion the Government intended to risk an adverse Nationalist vote, and the truce was sealed during the debate owing to the benevolent offices of their supporters.

It is regarded as probable, therefore, that when the resolution to authorise the taxes is placed before the House of Commons the Government will again leave the issue on the knees of the Gods.

MYSTIFICATION.

Members of the House of Commons are now thoroughly mystified as to the Government's intentions respecting the finances, says the "Times." It may, perhaps, be suggested that one reason for this is that in the fusillade of questions on the subject the Budget is always spoken of instead of the Finance Bill. No member has yet asked the Government whether they intend to introduce the Finance Bill again, and whether if the Finance Bill were introduced and passed in the House of Commons the Government desire to send the Finance Bill to the House of Lords.

In this House of Commons on March 14 Lord H. Cecil asked the Prime Minister whether it was still the intention of the Government to pass the Budget and get it through before the House adjourned for the spring recess; whether it was the intention of the Government to ask the House to proceed continuously with the Budget after its introduction until it was either rejected or passed through the House; whether the Government intended to propose any resolution abbreviating proceedure on the Budget, or whether it would be passed through the usual stages; and whether the Government's intentions relating to the Budget were in any degree contingent, and, if so, how far, on what might happen to the Veto Resolutions in the House of Lords.

Mr. Asquith: In the answer which I am about to give I beg the noble lord to understand that I am expressing intentions and not giving undertakings. (Laughter.) The answer to this question is entirely confined to intention. The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; to the second and third that it would be premature, at present, to say more than repeat what I have said already—that it will be necessary to resort to some form of more or less summary procedure. In regard to the last part of the question, the Government's intention to obtain the assent of this House to the Budget is not contingent on anything that may happen elsewhere.

Lord H. Cecil: Arising out of that, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding may I ask the right hon. gentleman whether I understood him to say that the Budget will pass through all its stages before the spring recess?

Mr. Asquith: I do not say how many stages there will be.

Lord H. Cecil: But it will be finally disposed of in this House?

Mr. Asquith: I have answered the question quite explicitly.

Lord H. Cecil: With great respect—I may have misunderstood the right hon. gentleman—may I ask whether he means that the Budget will be disposed of before the spring recess?

Mr. Asquith: The noble lord's question was whether it is still the intention of the Government to pass the Budget and get it through before the House adjourns for the spring recess. My answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. W. Peel: May I ask whether the statement of the Prime Minister that the Budget will be passed through the House of Commons before the spring recess will affect the date of that recess?

Mr. Asquith: I cannot answer that

Mr. J. F. Hope: Does the right hon. gentleman mean the Budget resolutions or the Finance Bill?

Mr. Asquith: I mean the Budget. (Laughter.)

Lord H. Cecil: What does the right hon. gentleman mean by the Budget. (Laughter.)

Mr. E. Cecil: May I ask whether the Government in this matter intends to resort to any party tactics? (Laughter and cries of "Order.")

No answer was given.

COTTON KING MOBBED.

Scene by Manchester.

HUSTLED OFF THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. J. A. Patten, the American cotton and wheat speculator, had an unpleasant experience in Manchester yesterday afternoon, telegraphs our correspondent. He took opportunity of the occasion of a flying visit to the city to accompany one of his business friends to the Royal Exchange, and arrived there just at the time of "high 'Change," when, as usual, the boards were thronged by many thousand members from all parts of industrial Lancashire. Mr. Patten had scarcely walked half-way across the floor of the Exchange before he was recognised by several members.

Immediately he became the object of a hostile demonstration, to the accompaniment of hooting and many uncomplimentary epithets. He was hustled off the boards by a crowd of excited members, and was followed by them along the adjoining Exchange-street to the offices of Messrs. E. Green and Sons (Limited), of London, New York, and other cities. There he remained until he was able to make his escape by means of a fire emergency door from the unwelcome attentions of his pursuers, about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

There can be no doubt as to the cause of the hostile demonstration. Mr. Patten has been one of the most prominent of the operators whose action has brought about the enormous rise in the price of cotton, the effect of which has been disastrous to the spinning and manufacturing trade throughout the world. The consumers of the great bulk of cotton goods are the poor people of the East, who cannot afford to pay high prices for their wearing apparel. The demand has accordingly fallen away enormously, and the cotton mills, not only of England but of all other countries, have had to work reduced hours. The operatives have suffered acutely, having been put on three-quarters wages, and the owners of mills and shareholders have been affected in proportion.

It was the knowledge that Mr. Patten was associated with the advanced price of cotton which led the angry spinners and manufacturers, when they knew he was amongst them, to go to such extreme lengths in showing their disapproval of his methods. Visitors to the Manchester Royal Exchange are proverbially treated with the nicest courtsey, and Mr. Patten's experience was a rare exception to the rule.

Mr. Patten returned to Liverpool in time to visit the Corn Exchange just before five o'clock. At that hour there was a large assembly of members. In a few words Mr. Patten referred to his treatment at Manchester, and as a mark of their sympathy the members took off their hats and cheered lustily. Mr. Patten returns to America by the Mauretania which sails to-day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The "Manchester Evening Chronicle" gives the following account of Mr. Patten's adventures :—

"His visit to the Royal Exchange had not been arranged officially but it became known that Mr. Patten was going to pay a visit in company with a friend. The time at which he was expected was 2-15, and the floor space was filled with a large crowd of busy manufacturers.

"No one seemed to know by which door he would enter the building, and opinions were freely expressed that he would not come all. Suddenly a cry went up, "There he is!" In the middle of the floor, surrounded by a group of about dozen men was a broad-shouldered figure, wearin a grey overcoat and a light trilby hat. Mr. Patten was talking eargely, as if explaining something to his interrogators. They pressed more upon him, and the numbers increased. Mr. Patten talked more excitedly, put his hat on the back of his head, and faced the men, who seemed desirous of getting him to explain something. The group round Mr. Patten increased and hundreds of eyes were directed towards the spot where the Cotton King was lifting his hat up and putting it down again nervously.

"So far there had been no actual demonstration, but somebody shouted out one word, 'Patten!' Instantly hostile shouts went up. The air was filled with boo-ings and hoo-tings. Such a scene, it is believed has never before been seen on the boards. The booing increased in volume, but in between them there was an occasional cheer. Then the American was located, and rush was made towards him. He was jostled, and turned with his friend towards the door. The jostling increased, and all the while the hooting continued. The crowd from behind kept on pressing those in front, until at last Mr. Patten was rushed off the boards, to the accompaniment of hostile shouts. Business was suspended, and hundreds of men left the boards and followed the cotton speculator in to Bank Street, where was another big crowd awaiting him.

There his reception was more riotous than inside. People put their hands to their mouths to make their demonstrations louder; others shook fists at him. Mr. Patten himself, deadly pale, walked down the street towards St. Ann's square. A friend took hold of his arm, and the crowd gathered close, gesticulating widly. It seemed at one time he would be actually assaulted. Various epithets were hurled at him. He was told that 'this was Manchester's welcome.' Mr. Patten escaped from Exchange-street by means of a fire-escape door into St. Mary's-gate, where he entered a cab and went to Victoria Station. The scenes were unprecedented in the city."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dungri	4	4	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tadeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	30	22	116
This day last year	73	68	139

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 1st 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	108	60	10
B	181	100	11
B	293	173	30
C	74	94	17
D	127	33	2
E	153	15	2
E	73	118	15
F	122	13	4
G	41	0	0
Total	1,138	596	92
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,734

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper.

Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THERE IS ONLY
ONE SCOTCH WHISKY
that never changes in the public favour: other brands may come and go but this one goes on for ever; unvaried in quality and excellent value, it is a grand old Malt whisky with 150 years' reputation;
IT NEVER CHANGES
and although the Budget will make it cost four annas more per bottle, it's worth it; buy it from the Importers, Cutler Palmer & Co. of Bombay or from any respectable wine merchant throughout India; it's the best and none can be better than the best—and that's "square bottle"
NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

AN IDEAL RESTORATIVE
TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND
TONIC WINE
A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.
PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON (ENG.)

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 31.

The Bombay Mails of 19th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

(Longs 2 1-2 per cent.) ... 81 1/16+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·23 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent .. .. 98-1/2+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·47 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 3/16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 3/16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver. Indian Bazars buying.
Hoppe Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 62 15-16+1-16
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th March, 1910.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 1/16—1-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 2 5-8 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77/9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 3/4 unchgd.
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7/8 unchgd.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 30,000 at 1 4 3-32
Transfers on Madras „ 100,000 at 1 4 1-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£32,100,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,900,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£43,100,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Government Securities	£16,000,000	unchanged
Other Securities	...£33,000,000	Inc. £ 2:00,000
Notes and Gold	...£32,300,000	Dec. £ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, March 31.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 16,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 6,000
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 50
Do. day's Imports ... ...
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot..Good demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...Quiet but Steady
Mid Americans ... ... 8·11—9
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 16 3/16+1/3

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.		M. J.
	7·74		7·71
	—9		—10
Mid. Uplands	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
	7·67	7·62	7·57
G. O. C.	—16	—10	—11
	S.-O.	O.-N.	N. D.
Liverpool	7·63	6·24	6·77
	—10	—11	—11

Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 31.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	22,000
Do. Last year ...	...	12,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	11,000
Do. Exports to Continent...	...	11,000

Futures at New York.....

May 14·34 —16 } Declined owing to favourable weather report and to longs unloading.

Do at New York ..... }

July 14·63 —16 }

Spot Cotton at New York	...	15·10—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...	8 11/16unchgd
Demand Bills	...	4·87 7-8unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	...	52 1/2+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	14 3-4unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans	...	...May 14·61—14
Do. at New Orleans	...	...July 14·75—12

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	31st Mar	24th Mar
Spot ...	8·11	8·15 — 4
Apr.-May. ...	7·74	7·79 — 5
Sept-Oct. ...	7·02	7·02 Same
In New York—		
Spot ...	15·10	15·15 — 5
May Futures ...	14·84	14·96 — 12
July Futures ...	14·68	14·71 — 3
In New Orleans—		
Spot ...	14·3-4	14 11-16 + 1-16
May Futures ...	14·61	14·78 — 17
July Futures ...	14·75	14·87 — 12
Egyptian ...	16 1-16	15 15-16 + 1-8

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 31.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 62 3/4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Haver, Antwerp, Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 31.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 33 1/2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 95 per cent ex-ship 47 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... 43 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc —Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 3-9
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done,
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 11-6—Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. ...
India double bags, ... 17-9 3-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Trafford Hall," "Armandbebic."

YARN.

Although cotton prices are every week fluctuating, there has been no effect on the Manchester market. Dealers have sold amongst themselves 2-40, 2-30 and 2-60 with hopes of getting better rates later on as they cannot buy at the market rates from Manchester. 2-80 is inquired after at 24d. but those who hold a stock cannot part with it at the rate. All round market price is maintained, but up-country demand is very poor.

We quote :—

2-100 Grey	at	1 12 6
2-100 Bleached ...	„	1 13 6
2-80 Grey	„	1 7 0
2-80 Bleached ...	„	1 8 0
2-30 Grey	„	0 11 6
2-30 Bleached ...	„	0 13 3
2-40 Grey	„	0 12 6
2-40 Bleached ...	„	0 13 6

MERCERISED YARN.

This week there was a good demand from Rangoon of 2-100 and 2-30 and good sales were effected. Dealers are making offers of 2-80 and 2-84, but prices in Manchester are too high to admit of any business. 2-80 is quoted at 30d. grey and 31d. bleached, and at 2 84 31d. for grey and 32d. bleached. Dealers are afraid to enter into forward contracts at these high rates. A firm who had bought on spec. sold this week 2-80 bleached at 28d. and 2-84 at 29d.

We quote :—

		Per lb.
2-80 Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80 Bleached ...	„	1 12 0
2-84 Grey ...	„	1 12 0
2-84 Bleached ...	„	1 14 0
2-60 Grey ...	„	1 5 3
2-60 Bleached ...	„	1 5 0

GREY GOODS.

Dealers are making purchases amongst themselves of 40" and 41" shirting as they know that they cannot buy from Manchester at the same rates at which they can get the goods from the bazaar. Firms are tired of sending wires and wasting money. Some markets who hold a stock of the raw material are able to give near shipment at a low rate simply to keep their looms going, but for forward business they quote high prices. In Grey Dhooties business is quite impracticable. Dealers are eager to make forward purchases of 45" and 41," but prices are too high to admit of business. In G. P. Drill prices have again stiffened to 12-1 and some business was done as the price. Dealers who have bought ahead are anxious to sell and local prices are already on the decline.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fair)	Rs.	5 5 0
Do. (imitation Fair)		No goods.
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurlo)	„	5 10 0
Do. 100,000	„	6 2 0
Do. 4025	„	4 15 0
Do. 7900	„	5 10 0
Do. Drills Mosque	„	7 6 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„	3 6 9
Do. do. No. 636	„	2 15 6
Do. do. No. 138	„	2 11 6
Do. Mulls No. 625		No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„	5 7 0
Do. No. 1566		No goods.
Forbes No. 651	„	5 2 6
Lyon, Shanker	„	5 6 0
Do. No. 1575	„	7 2 0
Do. Bhut Chap	„	6 8 0
Deuhursts		
Do. B B	„	7 4 0
Do. B B B	„	8 10 0
Do. B B B B	„	8 14 0
Do. B B B B B	„	9 8 0
Do. P S		No goods.
Bombay C No. 1500	„	5 6 0
Grahams No. 2730	„	5 5 3
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„	5 6 0
Flemings No. 463	„	4 15 0
Macdonalds, Drilla Queen		No goods.
G. P. Drills, American	„	16 11 0

WHITE GOODS.

This week there was a good demand from Amritsar and Cawnpore for lower qualities of nainsooks and mulls. Manchester prices for the lower qualities are too high ; so new business is next to impossible. Some firms who still hold stocks bought in a lower market are selling the same at best available limits and even this week a native firm sold a good quantity at 2 3 1-2. White shirting from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 are in good demand, but the stock is very limited. Prices for Lieqmanns No 1500 are maintained and No. 7 is now inquired after by Mogul buyers.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8883	Rs. 2 1 6
Do. do. ...	A 1	„ 2 5 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 11 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3 9 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4 5 0
Allis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	21021	„ 1 14 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 0 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 2 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 4 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 5 0
Do. do. ...	83/98	„ 2 8 0
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14 6
Do. Mulls ...	55	„ 1 3 0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7 9
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 14 9
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 11 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 5 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 12 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	„ 1 15 3
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 9 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 7 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 1 15 2
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 9 3
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	„ 2 0 0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	„ 1 15 6
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 7 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	„ 9 12 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 2 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 12 2 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 15 10 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 19 14 0
Do. do. ...	A O	„ 21 5 0
Do. do. ...	H M	„ 12 8 0
Do. do. ...	G G X	„ 9 10 0
Do. do. ...	O	„ 10 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 11 4 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Lyon ...	C4000	„ 13 10 0

BOMBAY, April 1.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward	...	1s. 4 1-32d.May
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward ...	...	1s. 4 1-4d. 15 May
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	...	1s. 4 7/16d
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	...	171 1/4 to 171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	...	139 1/4 to 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	130 1-2
„ Shanghai ...	...	174 1-4
„ Japan ...	...	149 1-2

Market steady.

We learn by the mail received to-day that the Bank of England announced on 16th March :—

"A further sum of £5,000 has been set aside on account of the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund. Gold portion."

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward and New York was also 1-8 up at Rs. 52 1-2.

The Local Gold Market was quiet in the absence of any up-country and local demand and prices declined by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were slight in less demand and prices remained steady. Silver opened at Rs. 70-10-0. The Home Market showed a good demand from India and was up. Hence our market was firm but afterwards there being more sellers, the market remained easier and forwards declined at the close to Rs. 70-6-0. Demand for ready was as usual and about 75-100 packages changed hands.

We Quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirnett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	9
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a	p
17 1/2 Penny	70	8	0
17 Penny ready	70	8	0
Local per tola	0	1	0
First Settlement	70	6	0
Second „	70	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. London quotation was 1-8d down. There was a good demand for ready and forward and price advanced by one anna.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London price was 9d. up. There was a good demand for ready and forward and firms bought fairy well and prices advanced by 2 annas.

Castorseed :—Firm. There was a very good demand for ready and forward and price advanced 8 annas.

Cottonseed, Gingelly, Groundnuts, Poppy, and Mowrrseed :—Quiet but firm. The demand is moderate and prices remain unchanged.

Wheat :—Firm. The market remained unchanged

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 4
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 12 2
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 7 0
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 11
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 14
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 0
Castorseed ...	... „ 36-3 to 37-9
Mowrasseed... ...	... „ 8 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 39 to 42
Khandesh Howri ...	„ 46 to 48
Galburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	„ 42 to 47
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	„ 41 to 42
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	„ 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	„ 42 to 44
Do. Megri ...	
Do. Yellow Hingangbat	„ 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	„ 39 to 40
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	...	„ 37 to 40
Hard Red... ...	...	„ 34 to 36
Cottonseed ...	...	„ 35 to 36

The following are the receipts of Wheat and seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 31st March :—

Wheat	10,047 cwts
Linseed	2,036 „
Rapeseed	15,583 „
Gingellyseed	6,559 „
Poppyseed...	107 „
Groundnuts	3,007 „
Castorseed	3,275 „
Rice	93,859 „
Myrabollams	9,803 „
Cottonseed...	43,079 „
Mowrasseed	577 „
Gram	2,217 „
Joowar	525 „
Maize	93 „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat seeds and Produce into Bombay.

	Total for the week ending 31st Mar. 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909	Difference.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	60520	558197	628171	— 69974
Linseed	151561	683481	429749	+ 253732
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	80799	406955	249613	+ 157342
Gingellyseed	62485	1639555	673983	+ 965572
Poppyseed	1499	25191	29306	— 4115
Groundnuts	17378	499363	169003	+ 330360
Castorseed	41199	332540	325649	+ 6891
Rice	208476	1735358	2825411	— 900058
Myrabolla ms	60875	683456	423357	+ 260099
Cottonseed	365185	3908958	1471705	+ 2437153
Mowrasseed	1528	30943	28238	+ 2705
Gram	32473	200769	173179	+ 27590
Joowar	3216	167207	141841	+ 25366
Maize	2725	68494	1727	+ 66767

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong 10,000 bales, unsold stock 7000 bales with Chinese about 20,000 bales. Rate of Exchange 132 1-2 and tone of the market was reported firm.

Our Yarn Market remained firm with good enquiry. We learn of the following sales :—

1,000	Gold Mohur	...20s. at 8 3
1,000	Phœnix	...20s. at 8 3
100	China	...20. at 7·15 1-2
100	Meon	...20s at 7·15
200	Ripon	...20 at 7·15-1-2
200	Indo-China	...12s at 7·5 1-2
100	Howard	...10s at 6·14 1-2
100	New Empress	...10 at 6·14 1-2

SHARES.

The market is dull and the prices of Mill Shares have continued to decline during the week. Cotton markets are strong and the prices are advancing. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,410; Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 62 to Rs.62½ and are steady at the latter rate; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 51; Bombay Merchants Bank shares at Rs. 9 3-4; Bank of Burma's are unchanged at Rs. 116; Eastern Bank shares are at about 10 to 12 shillings per share premium. In Miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 309; Badham Pile's have been put through at Rs. 140; Bombay Burmah Trading Coporation have advanced to Rs. 470 to Rs. 475; Ramankua's are quiet at Rs. 9½ the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld., ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 94 and preference shares at Rs. 160; Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 997 1-2; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 300 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 280; Central India Mining Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 340; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 177; Orient Government Security Life Assurance Co's. shares have changed hands at Rs. 205 C. D.; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 50; Fort Canning and Land Improvement Co's shares have ruled at and about Rs. 750; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 18 3-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co's shares are weak, ordinary shares at Rs. 7, preference shares at Rs. 55, and deferred shares are steady at Rs. 65. Treacher's are dull at Rs. 570. Press shares are quiet with little doing. Mofussil's at Rs. 770, New Bezar's at Rs. 540, Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. Volkart's at Rs. 655. Mill shares are dull. Ahmedabad Advance have declined to Rs. 380, Bombay United to Rs. 290, Century Mill shares to Rs. 240, Central India's to Rs. 1,605. Colaba Land and Mill Co's. shares to Rs. 1,060, Crescents' are quiet at Rs. 85. Currimbhais' are quiet at Rs. 970, David's after touching Rs. 383 3-4, have closed at Rs. 377 1-2, Empress have changed hands at Rs. 200, Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 232 1-2, Finlay's at Rs. 317 1-2, Imperial's at Rs 100, Jamshed's at Rs. 167 1-2 C.D. Khattau Makanji Mill shares are at Rs. 700, Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 665 : Manockji Petit's, after touching Rs. 2,950, have advanced to Rs. 3,020 ; Morarji Goculdas, after touching Rs. 3,170, have declined to Rs. 3,150 ; New Great Eastern shares are steady at Rs. 165 ; New City of Bombay, at Rs. 710 ; Phœnix at Rs. 90 ; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,085 ; Swadeshi Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 1,045 ; Western India's to Rs. 345. In Railway Companie's Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 452 1-2 X.D; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs.580 to Rs.582 1-2 ; Amritsar Pattis' old shares are quiet at Rs. 820, and new shares are at Rs. 94 C. D. ; Ahmedabad Dholka's have changed hands at Rs. 117 X. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 9 to 11 points down and New York was 10 points down yesterday. Private advices reported rain in Texas which caused local prices to decline by Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. In the morning good Broach new crop was quoted Rs. 314 but there being more sellers than buyers price declined to Rs. 309. Exporters and mills bought moderately.

The following are the purchases made to-day :

Bales.			Rs.
500	Bengal	...David Sassoon	... 290
300	Wardha	...Petit Mills	... 332-3
200	Saw ginned	... do	... 346
200	Nagpore	... do	... 372-5
100	Bengal	...Colaba Land Mills	... 245
200	Purbaney	... do	... 280
700	Broach	...M Bulsan	... 335-60
200	Karanja	... do	... 305
100	Wardha	...Victoria Mills	... 240
100	Broach	...Kuria Mills	... 303
100	Methia	...Volkart Bros	... 286
200	Khandeish	... do	... 270
200	Bengal	... do	... 276
200	Methia	...Gold Mohr	... 281
100	Dhollia	...Swan Mills	... 271

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	313
„ Good	...	321
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	293
„ Good	...	278
Sind Punjab Fine	...	290
„ Good	...	275
Khandesh Fine	...	296
„ Good	...	293
Amraoti Fine	...	309
„ Good	...	301
Akola Khanggum Fine	...	310
„ Good	...	303
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	313
„ Good	...	305
Yeotmal Fine	...	319
„ Good	...	312
Nagpore Fine	...	324
„ Good	...	316
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	327
„ Good	...	319
Methia Fine	...	298
„ Good	...	290
Broach Gin Fine	...	299
„ Good	...	255
Sawginned Fine	...	343 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	341 „
Westerns „	...	330 „

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 31st March :—

Khandeish	923	Bales.
Central India	997	„
Barsi and Nagur	799	„
Berar	1,294	„
Central Provinces	...	„
Comras...	3,981	„
Dholera	1,432	„
Broach...	3,810	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	638	„
Westerns	...	„
Bengals (N W. P.)	98	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,100	„
Persian	...	„
American	105	„
Total ...	11,122	Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 31st Mar. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	6,247	404,843	297,061
Central India... ...	5,886	15,7865	89,904
Barsee and Nagur ...	5,895	229,885	92,274
Berar	10,051	473,948	319,344
Central Provinces ...	4,941	270,613	144,214
Total Comras... ...	36,464	1,536,604	932,797
Dholleras	6,700	123,668	100,213
Broach	24,190	154,008	96,730
Compta and Dharwar.	8,810	49,139	48,567
Egyptian	632	9,018	5,904
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	2,432	302,177	253,489
Bengals (Rajputans)...	4,752	76,623	31,202
Sind	111	38,656	18,355
Persian	159	2,758	903
Americans	33	687	8,111
Egyptian	...	397	3,272
Other sorts... ...	...	96	404
Total ...	84,283	2,379,826	15,00,247

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.—May.	7·7C— 6
May—June	7·56— 5
June—July	7·63— 4
July—Aug.	7·51— 5
Aug.—Sept.	7·32— 5
Sept.—Oct.	7·15— 7
Oct.—Nov.	6·77— 7
Nov.—Dec.	6·70— 7
Dec.—Jan.	6·69New Port

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 24th March :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts from 24th to 31st March... ...	102,397	69,060	+ 33,337
	1909-10	1908-09	
Exps from 1st Oct. to 31st Mar.	23,79,226	1,500,247	+8,79,979
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts form 24th to 31st March Europe, China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	70,563	30,320	+ 40,243
Total	123,416	4,9798	+ 73,618

Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 31st Mar... 1909-10 1908-09

Europe	693,685	399,712	+293,973
China	73,527	28,989	+ 46,618
Japan	539,659	358,635	+181,024
Coast Ports	24,198	12,625	+ 11,573
Total	1,331,119	797,931	+533,188
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	2,2769	19,902	+ 2,867
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	38,383	57,263	— 18,880

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910—5,685 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct to 31st Dec. 1909—3,452 bales.

FREIGHT.

Owing to holidays the Market was closed most part of the week and consequently very little business was done. The last 2 days, however, there is a slightly better demand and sellers are firmer at at the close.

Ports.	April. Seed.		Cotton.	
Antwerp ...	...	14 6	...	15 0
Dunkirk ...	...	14 6	...	15 0
Havre ...	...	14 6	...	15 0
Hull ...	...	14 3	...	.....
Liverpool ...	...	14 6	...	15 0
Marseilles ...	...	14 6	...	15 0
Genoa ...	...	14 6	...	15 0
London ...	...	14 6	...	.....
Hamburg ...	...	15 6	...	16 0
Trieste ...	...	16 6	...	17 6
Venice... ...	...	16 6	...	17 6
Open Ports ...	...	May-June	...	15 0

SUGAR.

The Market is steady.

Ready Price—

B E B and or similar ...	Rs 13-4	16s. 4d. FBH
White Java, ...	Rs 13-2	16s. 2d. FBH
Brown Java ...	Rs 11-14	14s. 6d. FBH
Mauritius ...	Rs 12-8 to Rs. 12-11	

Sales—

Bombay Co, M B Kalsa, E. D. Sassoon and Co, have done good business in the new crop Javas.

Inquiry—Competitors are offering Java White at 14-2 and Brown Javs at 12-10, but there are buyers at 14-12, 12-8 to 12-9.

Arrivals.—Two steamers from Mauritius with 100,000 bags Mauritius su gar.

Stocks—

Java estimated at bags, 2,000
Austrian estimated at bags a very small quantity
Mauritius estimated at bags 25,0800

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal	... 14	14 1/2
Do. Standard „	... 13	13 1/2

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales 26th April :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
11	2	2	15	East Indian,
0	15	3	15	Abyssinian.
13	18	0	19	Egyptian.
1	19	2	23	West Coast African.
0	3	1	0	Sea Horse Teeth.
27	19	2	16	

Deliveries since January Auctions 60 tons.

STATISTICS.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Imported 1st Jan. to 28th Feb. ...	46	60	59	48	54	54
Deliveries Ditto ...	51	51	32	40	45	50
Stock 28th Feb.....	75	95	89	46	57	62
Landed during Feb..	10					
Deliveries Ditto ...	49					

PENANG TIN INGOTS.

Since our last advice market has again jumped up considerably to Rs. 76600 and locally prices were put up by a rupee more at Rs. 41 per maund. Speculative enterprise is for the present in a passive mood. Prices remained steady.

METALS.

Prices have fluctuated about one pound this week and price for copper is quoted at £66-15. It seems there will be a further decline and price may touch £67 again. Dealers in the ring are holding in to the prices but the demand is slack. In Yellow Metal prices have dropped to £57-10 and the tendency of the market is weak.

We quote :—

Copper Braders 4 x 4	lbs. 21	... Rs. 55	12
	25	... „ 57	6
	35		
	42		
	56		
	63	Rs. 55	12
	70		
	77		
	84		
	317		
Yellow Metal Sheets	28	Rs. 45	12
	35		
	42		
	49		
	56	„ 46	8

Tin Ingots.	„ 40	0
Spelter S M	„ 19	0
M M		
J		
G		
Georgshutte	„ 22	4
Copper Ingots K S	„ 48	12
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 61	8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„ 47	0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, March 31.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8 Boxes ...	76,800	5,25,000	...
22 do ...	12,21,120	2,25,000	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
21 Boxes ...	...	15,75,000	...
4 do ...	3,07,200	...	...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE LARGE-HEARTED CHILD.

"After the war of the English, in straightflung words" was the speech of Sir George Reid at the dinner of the Colonial Institute. While enthusiastic for strengthening the tie with the Mother Country, Australia was resolute to give free play to self interest. Our overseas brethren are neither "children, nor gods, but men in a world of men". They are not going to sacrifice their own growing manufactures to the cause of reciprocity. But "the large hearted practical child of a prosperous and illustrious parent" will at the same time contribute her quota to the Navy of the Empire, as we know, and found training farms for young British immigrants. All this is good. In return, the Mother Country is asked to divert to the Land of the Southern Cross some part of the stream of emigration that now goes to the United States. And here the Mother Country may also indulge in some "straight-flung words." Certain Nottingham lacemakers have just left for New York by arrangement with lace manufacturers over there. They have a contract. They have ample wages offered them. Now, compare this with the reception given in Australia. The lacemakers, more lucky than many others, would, it is true, just manage to evade the law against immigrants under contract, being workers of special skill, but trade-unionists in Sydney and Melbourne have an unfortunate way of trying to exclude such new-comers from their enclosure, excepting them from the bumper wages they themselves draw. This policy does not encourage immigrants. Let Australia see to it.

LADY ST. HELIER'S APPOINTMENT.

It was a gracious and at the same time a very wise act of the Reformers on the London County Council to invite Lady St. Helier to sit as an Alderman or Alderwoman. As a tribute to a lady who has worked energetically in the cause of social reform, the act took the world pleasantly by surprise. It was one of those acts of which everybody says, "Of course, the right thing to do." It was also a wise step, because it materially strengthens the prestige of the Reformers. They number already in their ranks a well-known lady who went through the stress of the election, but the addition of Lady St. Helier will still further win the confidence of those 140,000 unmarried women and widows who have a vote in London. By this addition the Reformers emphasise their watchful care over the little ones who come to the Council schools from unhealthy alleys and poverty-stricken homes. The choice of Mr. Harold Cox was almost equally happy. What the country wants in every department of its social life is the presence of men of independent thought who shall keep the flag of idealism flying. They are a necessary complement to the party man who is not a whit less essential to good government, for unless a party hangs together efficiency is paralysed. The Reformers may now look forward to three years of great usefulness and not the least helpful of their members will be Lady St. Helier, and not the least beneficial wind that blows upon their craft will be the kindly criticism of the aforetime member for Preston.

LONDON'S PAGEANT.

Many pageants have come and gone, but the pageant of pageants is still in the future—the near future of May, June, and July. This is the festival of Empire and Pageant of London to be held at the Crystal Palace during those months. There must be hundred of Londoners who would value the chance of taking part in what promises to be one one of the features of the year, and a letter to the Performers' Committee will enable all or some of them to do so. When the Pageant movement began a few years ago, it was openly doubted whether it would have the stimulating effect on local and imperial enthusiasms that was hoped. The result has outstripped the hopes of even its most eager supporters, and the movement will be one of the most powerful forces in the growth of patriotism and Imperialism. The present pageant, with its scenes from all places and all times, is likely to provide one of the most impressive spectacles even Londoners have ever witnessed, and the appeal of the Ladies' Advisory Committee is surely in little need of recommendation.

BURDEN OF RATES ON HOSPITALS.

Earl Cawdor has done a public service in calling attention to the drain of the rates upon a hospitals funds. Enormous is the service rendered gratis to a community by these splendid institutions. In London, for instance, every day some 7,000 patients receive free of cost treatment better than falls to the lot of the well-to-do who remain outside. No doubt the community shows its appreciation by contributing handsomely to the upkeep of the hospitals. Something like one million a year has to be found somehow, and though a good proportion of this comes out of the pockets of generous millionaires such as Sir Ernest Cassel, Lord Mountstephen, and Mr. Barnato, yet equally generous in their own way and within the limits of their small incomes are tens of thousands of citizens. One does not for a moment complain of lack of support; on the contrary, the maintenance of our hospitals always strikes one of the finest tributes we could possibly have to the grit and sanity of the average Englishman. But it does seem incongruous that a great hospital should have to pay away £1,000 of its income a year in rates when it receives no assistance whatever from those rates.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

Many have pointed the moral of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but it has been left for the Rev. W. Ward, of Brixton, to preach upon it, in its dramatic form, from the pulpit. Clergymen are, perhaps, slow in recognising the almost invariably high moral tone of modern drama, and for one who, like Mr. Ward, will advocate the stage as a teacher, there are scores who eye it with suspicion. This is a pity, since the is more exclusively devoted to actual life than any of the arts. It alone has suffered no delusive art-for-art's sake period, for when that doctrine has led the sister arts astray the drama has at the worst, been silent. Some plays are obviously less real than others, but all are founded on life, and the moment life is subtracted they fall to the ground. The best play-wrights of the day are all alive to the seriousness of their art, and are all busy—too busy, some people think—in drawing morals, endeavouring to improve either social evils or national character or both. An immense number of plays is now produced which are nothing but sermons, gilded, perhaps, but only the more eagerly swallowed. Clergymen would possibly be doing their congregations a kindness in telling them what to see. All dramatists are not, in the Biblical sense, goats.

AMERICANS AND A GERMAN.

Baroness Hermione von Preuschen Talmann is said to be the greatest woman painter in the world. What is even more certain is that she is in New York, and has been interviewed. One pleads guilty to the redundancy. She does not like New York because New Yorkers are all thirteen years of age. What she did like (here giving evidence of maturity) was the stockyards at Chicago. Her chief objections to the States as a whole are the youth of the inhabitants, the ignorance of the men, and the lack of originality in the costumes of the women, who are also "terribly conceited." One's only fear is that the men may be so ignorant and the women so conceited that the book of impression the Baroness is publishing will not attain the circulation it deserves.

A NEW GERMAN BULLET.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardian*, describing some experiments made with the new sharp nosed bullet at one of the German schools of musketry, says it was a gruesome experience, for the bullet was tried not only on horses but on human corpses. The wounds made were terrible—equal to the worst caused by the dum dum or any other form of "blunt-nosed bullet. The restrictions of the Hague Convention are technically complied with, for the bullet is fully enclosed with a hard nickel skin drawn to a point as fine as that of a pin. The increased flatness of the trajectory enlarges the danger zone for point blank firing in about 900 yards, and with higher explosives it is expected to cover even more ground within which a man cannot stand upright without danger.

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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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BOMBAY.

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WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor

sleepless nights are passed, no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

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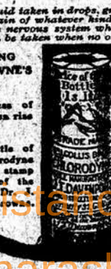

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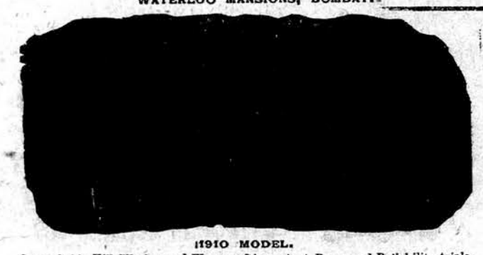

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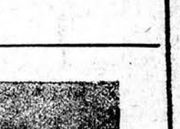

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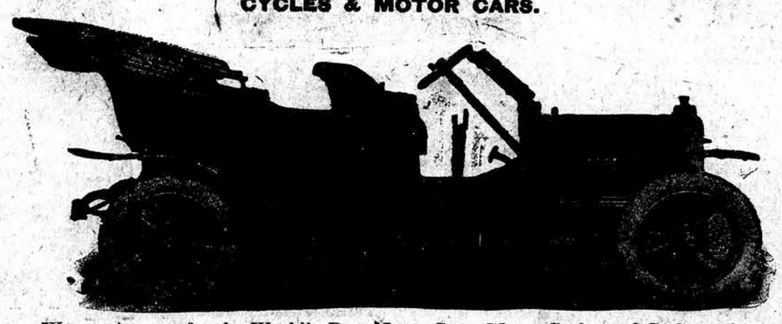

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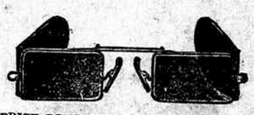

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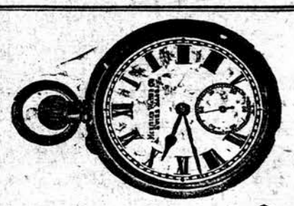

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